"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.11; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅞c.; cash cotton, 6½c.

CONGRESS.—It is expected that a final vote on the War Revenue bill will be taken in the Senate to-day, consideration of the measure having been concluded yesterday with the exception of the paragraph relating to bonds. The House yesterday passed the Urgency Deficiency bill, appropriating over $17,000,000 for the army and navy.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Over 4,000 houses were destroyed by fire in the town of Peshawur, District of the Punjaub, in India, doing damage to property of $20,000,000. Dr. Cornelius Herz is reported to have sent papers to Washington to prove his American citizenship in order to have the United States press his claim against France for damages for illegal prosecution. The religious wedding of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser and George Vanderbilt was held in the American Church in Paris. M. Deschanel was elected President of the French Chamber over M. Brisson. Eric Mackay, the English author, is dead. The German steamer Lothar Bohlan was lost on the West Coast of Africa.—Page 7.

Page 3.

Gen. Frank visited Camp Black, but refused to make any comment on the proposed site at Montauk Point, which he had examined.

It was learned yesterday that the Board of Health had rescinded the resolution continuing the salaries of its employes who enlisted for the war.

The Astor Battery yesterday received 23 uniforms and several non-commissioned officers were appointed. There was much joy among artillerymen over the proposed scheme to organize an artillery regiment.

The damage to the cruiser Columbia, now at the navy yard, was said yesterday to be more severe than at first supposed. The collier Alexander is expected to leave the yard to-day. Work is being pushed on the cruisers Topeka, Chicago, and Atlanta.

Page 4.

Canada probably will stop the practice of pelagic sealing owing to the small number of vessels engaged in it.

The daughter of Charles Wolbert of Brooklyn resented the action of Marshal Pracht in evicting her family. She lay in wait and cut him with a razor, and would probably have killed him except for the timely arrival of a policeman.

A Brooklyn druggist threw a cobblestone at Private Green of the Forty-seventh Regiment last night in a Brooklyn street, cutting his head. Delpino was pursued by a mob, some of whose members shouted, "Hang the Spaniard!" A policeman caught him and held the crowd off with a revolver until more policemen arrived.

Page 5.

Commencement exercises were held at Bryn Mawr. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts delivered an address.

The New Yorks won the first game of the present series from the Cincinnatis yesterday by a score of 3 to 0. The Brooklyns lost a close game to the Chicagos.

It was announced yesterday that the local agents for the steamer Foscolia, sunk by the cruiser Columbia, would soon present a claim to the Government for about $200,000.

At the Gravesend track yesterday Mirthful won the Parkway Handicap, with Semper Ego second and Royal Stag third. The other winners were Tillo, Whiplash, Mr. Phinizy, Mr. Baiter, and Zanone.

Capt. Phillips of the steamer Advance, which arrived here from Colon yesterday, says he "nearly sank a warship" off Key West on Saturday night. The Advance almost struck some warship, he says. The only one it could have been, according to his description, was the armored cruiser New York.

Page 7.

The report of the Superintendent, Examiner, and Assistant Actuary of the Insurance Department on the examination of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was made public yesterday.

Margaret P. O'Donnell jumped or fell from an elevated railroad platform to the track yesterday in front of an approaching train. The engineer reversed his machinery and the woman was not seriously hurt.

Page 8.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday resolutions were adopted favoring plans for the encouragement of the sale of Indian corn flour.

Justice Russell in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave a decision in the case of the People against Edward V. Loew, and seventeen others, which affects disastrously a large number of Lloyds fire insurance companies.

Page 9.

A curious document, purporting to be the last will and testament of Serena D. Turell, an eccentric old woman who had lived estranged from her relatives for several years, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. No mention is made in the will of her relatives, but handsome bequests are made to many persons unknown to her friends.

Page 10.

The price of hemp is advancing rapidly, in consequence of the blockade maintained by Admiral Dewey at Manila, and it is believed that there will be a great scarcity of rope in a short time.

Page 12.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met, but postponed action on the West Street franchise.

William Koseck, an aged bass viol performer of considerable repute, pawned his instrument for food, and then hanged himself with one of its strings.

Vice President Capote of the Cuban Republic arrived in this city yesterday with instructions for T. Estrada Palma, having had an exciting trip from Southern Cuba.

Two neighbors in a Cortlandt Street building were quarreling yesterday because a swarm of honey bees, the property of one of them, made an unexpected call Wednesday on the other one, who keeps a candy shop.

Mrs. Josephine Mellin Southwick Ayer, who died in Paris recently, left a legacy of $50,000 to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and her son, Frederick Ayer of this city, added $25,000 to this amount yesterday, which will be used to erect a laboratory in memory of Mrs. Ayer.

In the course of an interview yesterday Perry Belmont, in discussing the question of an Anglo-Saxon alliance as suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, said that he did not think, as matters stood at present, that it would be advisable or necessary for the United States to enter into one.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners held a hearing yesterday in regard to the applications of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Railway Companies for leave to change their motive power to underground electric. Residents in the vicinity of Amsterdam Avenue took advantage of the opportunity to protest again against the four tracks on that thoroughfare.

The Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, Penn., nominated Col. William A. Stone for Governor over Congressman Charles W. Stone, Mr. John Wanamaker having withdrawn from the race. The letter announcing Mr. Wanamaker's withdrawal so vigorously denounces what he terms "machine politics" in the party as to indulge the prediction that he may continue in the race as an independent candidate. Senator J. P. S. Gobin, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Gen. James W. Latta of Philadelphia for Secretary of Internal Affairs, Galusha A. Grow and Samuel A. Davenport for Congressmen at Large, and Judge William Porter for Superior Court Judge.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
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Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 4.
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Railroads.—Page 5.

The New Keeley Institute.
745 High St., Newark, N. J. Elegant, private, restful sanitarium and home for alcoholic and drug patients. Positive cure for all. The best situation, equipment, and management in the world.—Adv.

A GREAT BATTLE SOON

Navy Department Expecting News of the First Importance.

SAMPSON IS WITH SCHLEY

Troops Prepared to Sail for a Land Attack on Santiago.

Intimations of an Effort to Capture the Spanish Fleet and Add It to Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It was plainly noticeable at the Navy Department to-day that the officials were expecting news of the first importance, but that they did not look for it immediately. The firmness with which they have insisted that Schley could have had no general engagement with the Spanish ships and forts at Santiago appeared to be based on a full knowledge of the plans under which the Commodore is acting.

The greatest concession they would make toward admitting that a fight had taken place there Tuesday was to say that possibly Schley had detected some earthworks going up and had razed them with his shells. They were confident that he had made no attempt to enter the harbor. It is believed now, however, with Sampson in the field and in command off Santiago, with an augmented force, that interesting events may be looked for.

The Navy Department to-day was seeking for news rather than giving it. Long after the hour for closing the offices there were inquiries for news from Santiago and from Key West, to which point it has been assumed the first report from Commodore Schley would come. Having learned the habit of secrecy, the officers of the department find it second habit, and they are priding themselves upon the fact that the department is consistent, and that what the subordinates are forbidden to tell, the Secretary will not divulge. This is evidently a hint to the discredit of the War Department, and the revelation by Secretary Alger of the army plan of operations in a letter to Congress.

Transports Loaded with Troops.

Many reports, some of them from the South, or alleged to have come from the South, have reached here of the departure of forces from Tampa. Positive denials have been made at the War and Navy Departments of this assertion. Still there are indications that if the vessels have not departed, they have at least been loaded with troops, for it was learned this afternoon that the Fifth United States Cavalry was on board ship at Mobile, whether for transfer to Tampa or to a foreign port was not stated. That an early movement is contemplated there is no question.

All talk about the intention of the Navy Department to send Admiral Sampson to Santiago to restrain Commodore Schley from committing an indiscreet act was spoiled by the announcement that Admiral Sampson had been expected to reach Santiago by last night, his orders having reached him at Havana last Sunday to proceed to join Schley with a part of his fleet of fighting ships. The report from the West Indies to-night that the bombardment of Santiago had been renewed to-day discredits the report heard yesterday that Commodore Schley's attack was premature. It seems to be the merest conjecture that asserts that all operations against Santiago are to be deferred until the arrival there of a landing force. If an opportunity should offer for the destruction of the Spanish fleet, Sampson or Schley will be expected to use it to advantage.

Other Expeditions to Follow.

Naval officers do not seem to be enthusiastic when questioned about the movement of the troops to help in the reduction of Santiago. They know that a large number of transports are ready at three Southern ports. They know, also, that to-day five more, having a capacity, all told, for carrying 5,000 troops, have been chartered. These bring up the transport flotilla to a carrying strength of about 40,000, and that is greatly in excess of any expedition to be sent to Santiago. If troops are to be moved at once to Santiago, they will go by transports already in convenient ports. Those contracted for to-day are evidently to be employed in some expedition to be moved at a later day, as it will take some time to fit the vessels out, and more to get the troops ready for transportation on them.

Since blankets were hung before the doors of its consultation room the Strategy Board has smothered its plans better than before. Notwithstanding the blankets, however, it is learned that many thoughtful hours have been consumed in consideration of schemes for getting such Spanish vessels as may be in Santiago Harbor without destroying them.

Spanish Cruisers Coveted.

The four armored cruisers are yearned for. To capture them would be to increase the fighting power of the navy immensely, while it would be putting Spain at a greater disadvantage than she has yet been. It has been suggested by a naval officer that it would be a fine thing to catch them, give them United States names, and then send them back to Spain to waken the sleepy Dons in some of their coast cities, drop a few Spanish projectiles into Spanish forts, and hurry the Spanish authorities into a plea for peace.

While there has been some disposition to criticise what is called a waste of ammunition involved in attacks upon Spanish forts along the coast of Cuba, there are many naval officers who hold and express the view that gun practice with the Spanish must be indulged in, with the reflection that unless Blanco is supplied with powder and shells to an indefinite amount, he is rapidly coming to the day when he can no longer respond to our attacks in consequence of his lack of ammunition. It has been announced several times that his supply was one made with reference only to a field campaign.

When the war broke out, it was too late to replenish supplies of ammunition for great guns. Cuba cannot furnish these supplies, beyond powder. The United States can go on throwing away ammunition quite recklessly, as it is being manufactured constantly and sent forward for use as supplies are consumed. At Santiago, in particular, the town being quite isolated, the Spaniards' stock of ammunition cannot be replenished. When the provision of big projectiles is exhausted, shooting must cease. It is, therefore, considered not improbable that the employment of the batteries by the warships will make easier the reduction of the place when the naval and army assault is made later on.

This afternoon's report in a press dispatch that the renewal of the attack upon Santiago was supported on the land side by an attack by insurgent forces does not excite great interest in the Navy Department. If any such co-operation was arranged, it is not admitted at the department. Still, it is known that Santiago Province swarms with insurgents, and that they have been notified to be ready to lend assistance to the forces of the United States. Commodore Schley and Admiral Sampson may have communicated with the insurgents and arranged a plan to crush the garrison by a combined attack.

Whatever is done, it is evidently the expectation of the Navy Department that Admiral Sampson will wait to see the troops before carrying out the main plans for the capture and possession of the place. One thing is certain—the Navy Department is hearing all the reports from Santiago without manifesting any excitement or concern. Alarming conjectures do not distress the officers who hear them or lead them to reveal any of the plans for the fleets at Santiago or elsewhere. Such information as is obtained is only made at all comprehensible by patching.

NO NEWS FROM SANTIAGO.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 2.—According to information received here from hitherto accurate sources, a decisive engagement between the United States and Spanish forces is expected to take place to-day at Santiago de Cuba.

No direct news from there has been received here to-day, except a reiteration of the reports of the dreadful destitution of the inhabitants. It is said that now even the officials are unable to procure a normal supply of food.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 2.—No fresh news has been received from Santiago de Cuba this afternoon. The report of an attack upon the city by the insurgents is not confirmed, and appears to be without foundation.

NAVAL NEWS IN MADRID.

LONDON, June 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Madrid papers are much elated over another repulse suffered by the American fleets. According to official advices, the forts and batteries at Santiago de Cuba were undamaged; not a single Spaniard was killed or wounded, and not a single shell struck the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. El Heraldo regrets that the Spanish fleet was not sent to the Philippines instead of to Cuba.

"At to-day's (Thursday) Cabinet Council, the Queen Regent presiding, Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, reported that all the cables were working in the Antilles. A dispatch was read asserting that Admiral Cervera was still at Santiago. Señor Sagasta denied the story of a night attempt by the torpedo boats against the American fleet.

"It is rumored that Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch concerning the state of Admiral Cervera's ships, which has not been communicated to the press. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, said: 'There is no doubt whatever that Admiral Cervera's Squadron is at Santiago. Although it is not officially known, there is no doubt that Admiral Cervera was on the Cristobal Colon, as reported in private dispatches. The dispatch from Gen. Blanco contained only news already published. Had the attack been renewed, Gen. Blanco would doubtless have reported the same.'"

LONDON STILL MYSTIFIED.

LONDON, June 3.—Yesterday's news and that which comes this morning has brought no fresh feature into the situation, except increasing mystification as to whether Admiral Cervera is really at Santiago de Cuba.

The Madrid correspondents of the morning papers make the point that the persistence with which Señor Sagasta and Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, assert Cervera's presence there is a mere attempt to mislead the enemy. On the other hand, it is argued that Admiral Cervera could not be in a safer place, and that if Admiral Camara could succeed in entering another West Indian harbor and thus employ two American squadrons in the work of blockading, Spain's policy of delay would be assisted.

But for the negative evidence that Admiral Cervera has not been seen elsewhere, London opinion leans to the theory that he escaped from Santiago Harbor either before Sunday, or possibly under cover of the torpedo manoeuvres Sunday night. In any case it is held that Admiral Sampson will soon take steps to solve the mystery.

The Spanish Ambassador in London, Count Rascon, in an interview, is quoted as supporting the assertion made in Madrid that the Cristobal Colon was the only important Spanish vessel in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba during the recent engagement there.

One paper predicts that Admiral Cervera's movements are likely to furnish startling news in the near future. The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday afternoon said: "The only certainty in the mass of uncertainty is that Admiral Cervera is at Santiago de Cuba, and that is because the Imparcial says he isn't there."

MADRID, June 2.—Despite the statements of the newspapers that Admiral Cervera was not present at the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba on Tuesday, Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, in an interview to-day, declared that Cervera hoisted his flag on the Cristobal Colon in order to direct the Spanish operations, "the success of which is principally due to Cervera, who has given proofs of high strategic ability."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SCHLEY.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2.—Advices received here from Port Antonio to-day say Commodore Schley has been notified by the Navy Department that the battleship Oregon, the first-class armored cruiser New York, another cruiser, and two colliers have been sent to Santiago de Cuba.

END OF THE OREGON'S TRIP.

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On Board The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, May 29, (via Key West, Fla., June 2.)—The United States battleship Oregon joined the fleet of Admiral Sampson this morning, finishing the most remarkable long-distance cruise in the history of modern iron-clads. Her reception by the fleet was worthy of her achievement. Coming along at a fifteen-knot speed, she swept in a semicircle through the fleet to a point opposite the flagship, with solid ranks of white-clad, cheering sailors manning the sides of each vessel as she passed.

The first news of the Oregon's arrival at Key West was brought soon after sunrise. The fleet was consequently on the lookout for her, and when, almost at noon, she loomed up on the northwest horizon there was vigorous wig-wagging from ship to ship. Marine glasses showed the ponderous outlines of the navy's crack heavyweight, and showed also that she carried "a bone in her teeth," as she piled up the white water on each side of her bow.

"Fifteen knots, if it's a mile," was the verdict as she raced in on the home-stretch of her long journey, and watches held on her as she approached confirmed it. She had a decided list to port from hastily filled bunkers, which there had been no time to trim since she dashed in and out of Key West for fuel. But her short stay there spoke volumes for the mechanism of a Pacific-built ship, which could do a thirteen-thousand-mile run, throw in fresh coal, and steam out to what might be a battleground without stopping to even tighten a crankpin.

The dispatch boats lying outside the squadron raised their flags as the Oregon bore down between them, while her officers and men waved their hands in response to the salutes of the correspondents. The big fighter slowed down, and then the cheering began. Rank upon rank of sailors broke into yells, which came over half a mile against the wind, and the crew of the Oregon sent them back with interest. As the Oregon glided between the flagship New York and the Indiana, the latter's band played the "Washington Post" March. Then the exchange of visits began, and the officers and men of the Oregon were heartily complimented and welcomed by all.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Navy Department to-day made public the following extract from a report to the department made by Captain Clark of the Oregon on the extraordinary run of that ship around two continents:

"It is gratifying to call the department's attention to the spirit aboard this ship, in both officers and men. This best can be described by referring to instances such as that of the engineer officers in voluntarily doubling their watches when high speed was to be made, to the attempt of men to return to the fire room after being carried out of it insensible, and to the fact that most of the crew who were working by watches by day and night at Sandy Point preferred to leave their hammocks in the nettings until they could get the ship cooled and ready to sail from Sandy Point."

THE FANITA AT CAPE HAITIEN.

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CAPE HAITIEN, June 2.—The Clyde Line steamer Fanita, Capt. Waters, which arrived here yesterday half empty, bringing from New York provisions for the navy, which she landed at Matthewtown, Great Inagua, in the Bahamas, slipped away at about 10 o'clock last night with between seven and fifteen Dominicans added to her crew. She was to touch at Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic, or at the keys just outside to fill up the empty portion of her hold. She has on board Chris Roberts of Great Inagua, the most famous pilot of the West Indies.

The Captain of the Fanita, when that vessel was here, said the portion of her cargo which was not landed consisted of coal, but there is good reason to suppose that it is something very different from coal.

Proof that the Fanita is under serious suspicion was afforded this morning by the excited conduct of the Spanish Consul here. He denounces the taking on board the steamer of Spanish speaking roustabouts and the sudden sailing of the vessel without notice and without the permission of the Dominican Consul. The Spanish Consul classes this as a great outrage and an act of piracy, and a formal protest has been entered with the Haitien authorities. The Spanish Consul telegraphed to his Diplomatic Chief at Santo Domingo this morning about the Fanita.

There are large numbers of Cubans in Dominica who eagerly desire to return to Cuba and take part in the war, and the Spaniards of this place believe that it may be part of the mission of the Fanita to afford these Cubans transportation, at the same time furnishing them with arms and ammunition.

The Alfonso XIII. Not Captured.

MADRID, June 2.—The report that the Spanish troopship Alfonso XIII. had been captured by an American auxiliary cruiser is without foundation. It is announced officially that the Alfonso XIII. is now landing her cargo of provisions at Puerto Rico. The Captain General of Puerto Rico cables that the question of subsistence has raised no difficulty in the island, as several vessels have entered the ports with provisions.

SPANISH GUNBOATS DARED.

The Tug Leyden Fires Shots from Her Six-Pounder Upon Three Warships at Cardenas.

KEY WEST, June 2.—The tug Leyden, which has been scouting along the northern coast of Cuba, had an adventure with three small Spanish gunboats at Cardenas yesterday. Before daybreak she ran into Cardenas Harbor to a point within five miles of the city. There are two parallel lines of keys, and the Leyden had just skirted the outside line when she sighted three Spanish gunboats beyond the inner line, slowly moving toward the sea. The tug sent in a couple of shots from her six-pounder, but the Spaniards evidently thought she was backed up by big warships, for they promptly withdrew without replying to the challenge of the bold little craft, which scudded out to sea again.

The Leyden confirms the story of the attack on and the destruction of two blockhouses between Matanzas and Cardenas, an account of which was given yesterday by the auxiliary gunboat Uncas, formerly the Walter Luckenbach, which had participated in the miniature bombardment. The Leyden lost a gaff during the fight, but was otherwise uninjured.

The Spaniards, it is announced, are filling Cardenas Harbor with old hulks, boilers, and other obstructions in order to prevent any effective entrance of the American ships.

LEE TO INVADE PUERTO RICO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 2.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will lead his command, the Seventh Army Corps, in which are two Ohio regiments, the Third and the Fifth Volunteers, to Puerto Rico, for the conquest of that island, and after that is accomplished, will, it is stated, be made military Governor of the island by President McKinley. The news reached here to-day from Tampa, Fla., where the two Ohio regiments are now encamped.

They are to be moved at once to Jacksonville, Fla., where Lee's command is being mobilized. Additional weight is given to the statement of Lee's plans by the fact that Jacksonville has been selected for this concentration. Being on the east coast, it is admirably located geographically for the embarkation of troops for Puerto Rico. No information is given as to how soon the expedition will start, but the hasty mobilization of troops at the point named would indicate it is not far off.

SPAIN'S LAST OPPORTUNITY

Henry Norman of The London Daily Chronicle Says She Must Sue for Peace or Lose All.

THIS COUNTRY READY TO ACT

Preparations Completed for Important Movements Against Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines—Cervera's Fate Settled.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Henry Norman, editor of The London Daily Chronicle, tonight cabled his paper as follows:

"The Navy Department is still without news of the alleged fight at Santiago, although the papers continue to supply fresh details. The probability is that Commodore Schley took active measures either to stop the Spaniards erecting earthworks or because a Spanish ship showed herself, but that the affair has been grossly exaggerated. Whether the troops have sailed from Tampa is equally uncertain, it being asserted and denied here with equal confidence.

"All these details, however, are in reality unimportant. The main outlines of the situation are perfectly clear, and are not likely to change. When Admiral Cervera's whereabouts were definitely settled a few days ago, a forward movement was ordered instantly, and Gen. Miles left for the front the same night. If the transports are not already at sea their departure cannot be delayed much longer. Admiral Sampson, with two squadrons under him, has an overwhelming force off Santiago. Through the indiscretion of a member of the House of Representatives the whole world now knows that 15,000 to 20,000 men are the force to be dispatched immediately.

"Puerto Rico will be occupied, while a combined land and sea attack will reduce Santiago. Admiral Cervera's fate is sealed with absolute certainty. Marshal Blanco will be left for another two months to steam in his own juice. The first transports are due at Honolulu to-day. The capture of Manila is a mere matter of time.

"Under these circumstances it is incomprehensible that Spain does not make peace overtures. By no conceivable chance short of a cyclone sending the whole American navy to the bottom of the sea, can her chances be improved, while every day a bigger bill is piling up against her. She must lose Cuba and Puerto Rico, but it is within the bounds of possibility that she might ultimately regain the Philippines by a prompt capitulation.

"I fancy that nobody is more surprised at her inability or refusal to recognize the inevitable than President McKinley himself. If she procrastinates much longer she may bid farewell to the Philippines also, but this is the only respect in which an immediate cessation or the indefinite prolongation of the war will make any difference.

"The above is not a personal opinion. It is a series of facts well known to every informed person here. It is not only the truth, but the whole truth, and nothing will occur to alter it."

SENOR CASTELAR'S ARTICLE.

The Republican Leader's Attack on the Queen Regent Discussed by the Madrid Press.

MADRID, June 2.—The article signed by Señor Castelar, the Republican leader, recently printed in the Petite Revue Internationale, and reproduced in several Spanish papers, which are being prosecuted for so doing, monopolizes public attention. In this article, as cabled last night, Señor Castelar attacked the Queen Regent, reproaching her with being a foreigner and unpopular, and with interfering unjustifiably in political affairs. He also compared her present position with that of Queen Marie Antoinette on the eve of the French Revolution.

A majority of the newspapers condemn Señor Castelar's remarks, but the Extremist organs defend them.

The Conservative Epoca declares that Señor Castelar has expressed these opinions in conversation during the last two months, and the Epoca believes he aims at grouping around him the scattered Republican elements.

The Ministerial Correo doubts the authorship of the article, believing it "improbable that Señor Castelar has forgotten himself in a manner so contrary to his culture and love of the Fatherland."

Gen. Weyler's organ, the Nacional, and the Republican Pais, warmly defend Señor Castelar, while the Carlist Correo Espanol attacks the Government. It says:

"During the last eighty years the Liberals have seen three women on the throne, and they have grossly expelled the first two and sullied their memory."

The Heraldo hopes the Government will refrain from "exposing the glorious old age of Señor Castelar to the vexations of puerile prosecution."

CANADIAN COAL AN ISSUE.

Spain Files Objections to Great Britain's Allowing It to be Furnished Our Warships.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Spanish Government has made a protest to the British authorities against the shipping of Canadian coal from British North America to San Francisco for relief of the ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, and also against the shipping of coal from Nova Scotia to Atlantic ports for use by the United States warships operating in the West Indies.

In view of the ruling by the British Government that coal was contraband of war this protest by Spain might have caused considerable embarrassment, as the Canadian coal is considered by the naval authorities to be a superior article for the use of our ships. It is only a short distance from the British North American coal fields to San Francisco, and the Nova Scotia coal fields are also easily accessible to Atlantic ports. It is understood, however, that Spain's protest has not proved of any avail. The subject was referred to the Canadian authorities, who, upon investigating, learned that the coal shipments both from British North American and from Nova Scotia were in the ordinary course of commercial transaction.

They were made by private parties in Canada to private parties in the United States. Whether the coal subsequently passed into the hands of the United States Government for use by the American Navy was held to be outside of the province of the British and Canadian authorities. It is probable that any direct sales to the Navy Department would have been stopped, as these would have been manifestly a breach of the neutral attitude maintained by the British Government and its colonial possessions, including Canada.

SPAIN CRYING FOR PEACE.

An Appeal for Intervention by the Powers, to Which It Is Said France May Respond.

LONDON, June 3.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Spain has addressed another appeal to the powers to intervene in the war, and Austria is prepared to accede, but only in conjunction with other powers."

The Vienna correspondents of both The Daily Chronicle and The Daily News deny that the Austrian Government has received any fresh communication from Spain. It would appear from these dispatches that any efforts in this direction are only made in France, where they are apparently the most likely to succeed.

It is understood that M. Hanotaux and other Ministers regard the present situation as intolerable. A protracted war, besides disturbing commerce, would necessitate postponing the coming exhibition. It is hoped that the new commercial agreement between France and the United States will smooth the way to French intervention, in which certainly Austria and perhaps England or other powers will join. Russia, it is asserted, would be willing to undertake the office of mediator to save France the necessity of becoming prominent.

Count de Rascon, the Spanish Ambassador in London, who has been interviewed on the subject, admitted that war means ruin for Spain, and he said:

"The sentiment is growing in favor of seeking an honorable peace, which America, considering her unpreparedness for a war of invasion, would probably also welcome in preference to a protracted struggle, involving heavy sacrifices of men and money. This being so, I hope a basis of understanding may be found leading to peace."

WASHINGTON, June 2.—If the Queen Regent of Spain has instructed Señor Castillo to ask the powers to intervene for peace, that movement has not yet taken any form in Washington, either at the State Department or at any of the foreign embassies. Among diplomatic officials it is thought to be quite possible that Spain is feeling her way toward securing peace, but it is not believed this will meet any active assistance from the great powers.

A leading diplomatic official said to-day that Spain finds herself in the same condition of isolation that France was in in 1870-71. At that time M. Thiers, afterward President, went from capital to capital seeking to secure the co-operation of Europe with France, but his mission was a failure. The mission of Castillo is said to be like that of Thiers, and the diplomatic officials believe it will meet with the same fate.

It is known that Spain has counted most on arousing the active interest of France, but she has been unsuccessful. The French authorities here have not heard of any negotiations for many weeks past, indicating that the authorities at Paris have not taken up the propositions of Señor Castillo for intervention in behalf of peace.

Plans of the Spanish Court.

LONDON, June 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Court will spend the Summer at the celebrated Palace of La Granja, San Ildefonso, in the Province of Segovia, about forty miles northwest of Madrid, instead of at San Sebastian as usual. This is with a view of facilitating communication with the Government."

Spain Gets Ammunition from France.

LONDON, June 2.—A letter received here from Paris says considerable quantities of large and small ammunition are traversing the Pyrenees from France to Spain, adding that there is no attempt made to stop this traffic.

Polo Is Under Foreign Secretary.

MADRID, June 2.—Señor Polo y Bernabé, formerly Spanish Minister to the United States, has been appointed Under Secretary in the Foreign Office.

DISABLED SAILORS REMOVED.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 2.—The hospital ship Solace sailed for New York last night, having on board eighty-six sick and wounded sailors and marines from the hospitals here.

The patients will do better in a cooler climate, and the Key West hospital room is likely to be all needed as soon as the forward movement begins.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of first page to this right of the title.

The weather continues unsettled in New England and in the Gulf States, where showers have occurred. Rain has fallen in the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. The pressure is high over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the North Pacific Coast. A depression covers the Rocky Mountain Slope, central in Nebraska. The barometer has risen in the lake region and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. It has fallen on the Rocky Mountain Slope. The temperature is lower in the Northern Rocky Mountain district. Showers are indicated for the New England and North Atlantic Coast, in the East Gulf States, the upper lake region, and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Slope. The weather conditions are unsettled in the central districts, but it probably will be fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	56	61	65
6 A. M.	56	60	65
9 A. M.	65	64	70
12 M.	70	69	74
4 P. M.	71	69	72
6 P. M.	71	66	72
9 P. M.	68	63	67
12 P. M.	66	61	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68⅝
Weather Bureau	64⅜
Corresponding date 1897	65⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature was 70 degrees, at 2:15 P. M., and the minimum 58 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 79 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent.

ATTACK ON SANTIAGO

Details of Schley's Engagement with the Forts and Ships.

MORE SERIOUS WORK PLANNED

Tuesday's Action Only Intended to Locate the Harbor Batteries.

First Shot from the Massachusetts Struck the Cristobal Colon, but Failed to Silence Her.

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PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 2.—For an hour Tuesday afternoon the Massachusetts, Iowa, New Orleans, and Vixen of Commodore Schley's squadron exchanged shots with the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera and with the land batteries guarding the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, behind which the Spanish fleet is hiding. The engagement was the first which has occurred between the two naval forces, and was but a prelude to serious work in the latter part of the week.

No attempt was made by the American commander, who for the afternoon shifted his pennant to the Massachusetts, to bring on a general engagement, it being merely his desire to locate the batteries on the hills above the harbor and to determine the location of the Spanish forts. Shortly before 10 o'clock Commodore Schley left the Brooklyn for the Massachusetts. At 1 o'clock the signal to form column was hoisted on the Massachusetts, and the New Orleans, Iowa, and Vixen fell in, in the order named.

The Massachusetts steamed slowly until about five miles west of the harbor entrance, when she turned in toward the shore. When about 5,000 yards off, she turned east again and bore down on the harbor, the New Orleans being close up, and the Iowa half a mile behind. The flagship gradually increased her speed, and she was soon running through the water at the rate of ten knots an hour. She drew closer and closer to the batteries, but to the anxious watchers on the other ships it seemed that she would never open fire.

First Shot Hit Cervera's Flagship.

When, however, she had passed the harbor entrance by 500 yards a great cloud of white and yellow smoke burst from the two 13-inch guns in her after turret, and two shells rose over the hill, one of them striking the Spanish flagship Cristobal Colon full and fair as she lay at her anchorage, and the other falling close alongside. The two guns in the forward turret were then fired, and their shells, in exploding, threw up great jets of spray close to the Colon.

All the shore batteries took up the challenge and began a rapid fire on the Massachusetts, but she was soon beyond their range, and the batteries thereupon turned their guns on the New Orleans. This cruiser had been directed to pay attention to the batteries. She had been ordered to draw their fire as much as possible, and she obeyed her instructions to the letter. Her first shot located a large battery on the hill above Morro. It flew straight into the fort and must have caused much damage, as a great cloud of dust and débris rose as the shell burst. Two more shots sent part of the walls of Morro flying into the air, and then the New Orleans confined herself to the batteries, her fire being rapid and extremely accurate. Every shot she fired made trouble for Spain.

The Iowa came next, and, like the Massachusetts, devoted her attention to the ships lying within the harbor. Her 12-inch shells made the water fly all around that part of the harbor in which the Cristobal Colon lay. The latter, however, was not seriously damaged, and kept up her fire until long after all the American ships had steamed out of range.

After the Iowa came the little Vixen, which apparently had no business in a fight where battleships were engaged. But she scudded along after the Iowa, like a fox terrier following a mastiff, and when at the proper point she let fly with her one six-pounder and glided away, proudly conscious of having done her best.

Past the Forts.

After the Vixen had passed the forts the Massachusetts turned again to the westward, followed by the other ships in the same order, with the exception of the Vixen, formerly the yacht Josephine, which was ordered to keep out of trouble.

The ironclads then bore down on the harbor once more. The flagship kept in until less than 4,000 yards from the shore and then her shells again began to heave up the waters of Santiago Harbor. This time the shore batteries were better served and the Spaniards replied to the warships' fire in energetic fashion, but nearly all the shots from the batteries fell short. Then came the New Orleans once more, her guns doing fearful work around the batteries. The Spaniards dropped several shells close to the Iowa as she came by for the second time, sending a stream of shells into the harbor as she did so.

The Spanish ships, with the exception of the Cristobal Colon, were behind the hills and could not see the American ships, which threw shells around them with such rapidity that they knew an enemy was somewhere on the other side of the hill. They hopefully raised the muzzles of their guns and banged away, but the result was what might have been expected. Their fire tore the bosom of the Caribbean Sea, but it harmed nothing else.

Spanish Ammunition Wasted.

After the Massachusetts had passed the point where she could fire into the harbor with advantage she turned to the open sea, the other vessels following her. The fight was over as far as the Americans were concerned. Spanish honor, however, demanded that some further destruction of gunpowder be made, and the ships boomed and the batteries roared long after the American vessels were entirely out of range.

The affair soon became ludicrous, as nearly all the Spanish shells fell from two to three miles from the vessels at which they were aimed. Worse gunnery was never seen. One lusty man with a basket of brickbats would be capable of as much destruction as the Spaniards seemed capable of creating. Not an American vessel was struck and not a sailor injured, although fully 300 shots were fired by the Spaniards, the Americans firing not over one-fourth of that number in return.

It is likely that the latter part of the week will see more serious work. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is coming down, and an attempt will be made by her to explode the

triple row of mines extending across the harbor mouth. With these out of the way, Commodore Schley will sail into the harbor for a decisive battle with the fleet and batteries.

HOW SCHLEY FOUND CERVERA.

Long Search for the Spanish Fleet Rewarded at Santiago Last Sunday Morning.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

WITH THE UNITED STATES FLEET OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 30, (via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 2.)—Commodore Schley, in command of the Flying Squadron, yesterday, had his shrewdness and pertinacity rewarded by finding the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. For ten days, in the face of conflicting rumors, he had insisted that the ships of Spain were trying to make a landing on the Southern coast of Cuba. This evidently was not in consonance with newspaper and official information, and his opinion did not have much weight. In fact, it is believed that some days before he proved the correctness of his diagnosis of the situation he was ordered to return to Key West. However, new facts gathered by him in the meantime gave him still more ground for belief in his proximity to the Spaniards.

The Captain of the British steamer Adula, who was interviewed at Cienfuegos, told of seeing the Spanish fleet in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, evidently awaiting an opportunity to get in. Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul related how he had captured a Spanish coal vessel going into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Commodore Schley argued from these two incidents that the fleet of Spain was waiting in some haven near Santiago de Cuba until such time as a visit, fruitless in its results, should be made there by the Americans, when, upon their departure, the Spanish fleet would run into the harbor.

Reached Santiago Friday Night.

Commodore Schley determined to make that visit but not to have it fruitless, and on Friday night he ran within six miles of the harbor. The St. Paul was then detached and sent back to keep out of sight with instructions to be ready at a twenty-knot clip to bring news to the Commodore at any moment. From the American ships the Spanish batteries were in plain view, but, no doubt under preconcerted arrangement, even the fort made no attempt to fire, and the Flying Squadron, after circling around, slowly steamed away in the direction of Key West.

There was a collier with the squadron, but there was no friendly harbor with smooth water, and there was serious danger of smashing the collier if an attempt was made to coal the heavy battleships at sea. Commodore Schley, however, made use of an original rigging to protect the ship, and the Texas and the Marblehead began to coal early in the evening. They worked all night, and at daybreak had filled their bunkers. By noon on Saturday the converted yacht Vixen had also coaled, and at 1 o'clock, not having heard from the St. Paul, the American warships moved again toward Santiago de Cuba.

First standing off the coast about fifteen miles, the squadron afterward circled in front of Morro Castle, but not close enough in to get a view of the inside of the harbor, guarding carefully against the possibilities of a torpedo boat attack. At night the squadron lay off a point of land, and Sunday morning the St. Paul came along, but did not report any knowledge of the Spanish fleet's whereabouts.

Commodore Schley then determined to find out himself, and, with the flagship in the lead, he started toward the harbor. The Spanish troops at the earthworks and batteries could be seen through glasses preparing in haste to give the American ships as warm a reception as possible.

The Spanish Ships Discovered.

When about five miles from the batteries, the lookouts reported the masts of two ships, and Flag Lieut. Sears and Ensign McCauley made the first one out to be the Cristobal Colon. Two torpedo boats were also made out, and a second vessel of the Vizcaya class was seen.

Commodore Schley was upon the afterbridge of the Brooklyn, making good use of his binocular. Upon arriving at the harbor entrance, when the ships were sighted from the deck, he turned his eyes from the glasses long enough to say:

"I told you I would find them. They will be a long time getting home."

The order to man the port batteries nearest to the shore had been given, and the men, stripped to the waist, in a temperature considerably over 100 degrees, impatiently awaited the word to fire. The Commodore, however, decided not to attack the batteries for the present, and the men were disappointed.

Commodore Schley ordered the Massachusetts to take coal from the collier within view of the forts and warships of Spain. On the Texas Capt. Philip went through the day's routine, including church service.

It was evident from the position of the Spanish warships on Sunday morning that they had either just entered the harbor, having learned of the supposed final departure of the American squadron, or had been in hiding up the bay, which is about nine miles long, and had run down to get out early Sunday morning. In any case it was excellent proof of the perfection of Commodore Schley's tactics, and showed that, after weeks of weary following of clues, in seven days he had succeeded in bottling up the Spanish fleet in one of its own harbors.

Defenses of the Harbor.

Less than two days before two alleged Cuban pilots, sent from Jamaica by the Government, had informed the Commodore on the deck of the Brooklyn that no vessels of the size of the Spanish warships could go up the harbor, and, after this information had been politely received, the pilots were sent back to Kingston, although they desired to be landed in Cuba. The latest maps of the harbor show a narrow but deep channel, fairly well protected and supposed to be mined. The narrow neck is not wide enough to allow more than one ship at a time to pass up, and the batteries, unless reduced, would be very destructive.

There are three batteries outside and three small ones inside, and between the entrance place and the city proper the distance is very nearly three miles up the bay, measuring from Morro Castle. The latest information in the possession of the Government shows that at the narrowed point entrance near Morro Castle there are three lines of electrically worked mines, thirty in all. Besides these there are two sets of new batteries just opposite the Morro, forming, with the latter, a dangerous cross fire.

Just inside these are two batteries on the east shore, Estrella and Catalina. Cayo Smith, about half a mile up the bay and about in the centre, where the narrow entrance widens out, has batteries of modern guns, as has also Blanco Battery, near the City of Santiago de Cuba itself. About two miles west of Morro, inshore, is another battery, and there are also supposed to be some mines near Cayo Smith.

Some Modern Guns Mounted.

The armament of the various batteries is supposed to be as follows, not including the new earthworks, behind which there are modern guns:

Morro—Four modern guns and ten 18 and 24 pounders.

Blanco Battery—Nine smooth-bore, 18 and 24 pounders, of little account, and two small mortars.

Estrella Battery—Ten smooth-bore guns.

Cayo Smith—Several modern guns.

The forts are mainly of brick and stone, constructed a century ago, although there are evidences of new earthworks being thrown up.

The only view into the harbor from any distance is from the southwest, and, as the flagship passed along Sunday morning, Lieut. Sears noted that the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which has been partly dismantled, lay in the harbor perhaps 1,500 yards inside of Morro Castle, and he also noted thirty lines of mines. To the westward and further inside was the Spanish first-class armored cruiser Almirante Oquendo. Lying under the guns of Cayo Smith, and to the east of it, her starboard battery looking down upon the narrow channel, was the Cristobal Colon, with room only for one ship at a time to pass.

It was thus seen that it would be suicidal to attempt to force an entrance into the place, at least until the batteries could be reduced. At the same time, taking it for granted that the remainder of the Spanish fleet was further up the harbor, it was evident that the warships of Spain were effectually bottled up, so that they could do no harm.

Our Fleet in Line of Battle.

Sunday at sunset found the squadron in battle line outside Santiago de Cuba, the Brooklyn on the east of the line, the Massachusetts next to her, the Iowa west of the Massachcusetts and near the Texas, which was on the extreme left, while the Marblehead and the Vixen scouted in-shore. To leave Santiago de Cuba the Spanish ships would have to pass this impregnable barrier.

The American fleet this (Monday) morning still retained its position off Santiago de Cuba. No attempt was made by the Spanish fleet during the night to get out of the harbor. The United States cruiser New Orleans arrived this afternoon and joined the squadron, and the collier Sterling also came along. The Iowa and Brooklyn coaled.

The British second-class cruiser Indefatigable came alongside the flagship to-day and asked permission to go into the harbor. Her commander said there had been no communication with Santiago de Cuba by way of Jamaica since Thursday last, and he had come to look after the safety of the British Consul. After obtaining permission the commander of the Indefatigable returned his thanks and went south, not entering the harbor, possibly because he had learned that the Spanish fleet was blockaded there.

TROOPS HAVE NOT STARTED.

No Unnecessary Risk to be Taken in Sending Transports to Cuban Waters.

TAMPA, Fla., June 2.—Despite rumors and reports sent out from Washington and published everywhere, the army has not started for Cuba. The transports are still lying at the dock, and the city of tents is still among the pines and sand.

Several papers have refused to believe reports from their correspondents here, insisting upon the accuracy of their Washington advices. One paper in this State published a report this morning that the troops had moved away with marvelous dispatch, and that some of the troopships already had rendezvoused at Key West. As a plain matter of fact, not a soldier has moved nearer Cuba nor a single transport weighed anchor.

Until definite and official news is received from the fleets of Sampson and Schley, it is the generally expressed opinion among the army officers that no movement of troops from here in the direction of Cuba will be ordered. The power of the fleet of Admiral Cervera is still much of a factor.

It is declared that there is no intention on the part of the authorities to assume any more risk than is absolutely necessary in sending a big fleet of practically unarmed, and therefore nearly helpless, transports into Cuban waters.

For this reason, until the Spanish fleet is disposed of, or until a sufficient number of United States warships can be spared to insure protection for the transports from Tampa to their destination, no movement is expected. When this will be is uncertain, but, although nothing official can be learned on this point, it is not believed any large movement will take place in the immediate future.

To-day a force of Paymasters began the task of paying off the troops here. Very nearly $1,000,000 will be paid to regulars and volunteers.

Gen. Miles spent the day in visiting the camps and making some inspection of the troops.

THIRTY TRANSPORTS FOR CUBA.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department today secured additional transports of capacity approximating 5,000 men for the Cuban army of invasion. This swells the total number of available vessels to over thirty, with a carrying capacity of over 30,000 men. The ships secured to-day will be sent to Florida ports, chiefly Tampa, as fast as practicable, and prepared for service.

The vessels are: The Comanche of the Clyde Line, now at New York, capacity, 1,200. The Louisiana and the Knickerbocker of the Cromwell Line, one of which is at New York and the other at New Orleans, 600 men each; the Specialist and the Unionist, belonging to a foreign line and which before the war plied between Mobile, Ala., and Puerto Rico, estimated to carry 1,000 men each. They are now at Mobile. The charter of the two last-named vessels is subject to the granting by Congress of an American register, for which the Assistant Secretary will ask that body.

At the same time, Mr. Meiklejohn announced that the Mantea, a small vessel now at one of the Gulf ports, was ready for service, and she will proceed to Tampa immediately. Her capacity is 200 men.

The chartering of the additional ships at this time is taken as an indication of the promptness with which the War Department proposes to undertake the offensive operations against the Spanish in the West Indies, and of the intention to carry out the plan indicated by Secretary Alger in his letter to the House asking for more money to be immediately available.

The statement has been made repeatedly at the War Department that additional transports for the West Indian campaign were not sought, as it already had an ample number for the purposes intended. The understanding at the War Department is that up to this time none of the troops of the regular army, which it was announced would sail this week, have actually left the United States, and the officials express their ignorance of the time when the embarkation is to take place. The latest information received here is that Gen. Miles is still at Tampa, and several telegrams reaching here from him bear the name of that place.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., June 2.—Theodore Roosevelt and his "rough riders" reached Tampa to-day. They came from Lakeland. The regiment is mounted splendidly, and full of spirit. Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, as well as the officers and men, are very anxious to go to Cuba with the first expedition. The arrival of the "rough riders" created a decided sensation in Tampa, and as much so among army men as among citizens. In his recent brief experience in the West Lieut. Col. Roosevelt has become thoroughly seasoned and has got back to his old hardy form when he used to hunt big game in the Rockies. He no longer looks like the shrewd, busy, and firm Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He looks like a soldier—a fighting soldier through and through.

Lafayette Post Issues a Warning.

Lafayette Post, G. A. R., has announced that any fair, entertainment, or vaudeville performance purporting to be held for the benefit of the post organization or its regiment is without the knowledge, consent, or approval of the post. The post also complains that no person has the right or authority to use its name.

When a word excites our curiosity, what do we want to know about it? Its spelling, pronunciation, origin, first meaning, later meanings, illustrations of its use, comparison with words of kindred significance, and a picture when verbal definition is insufficient. Just this information is given in Webster's International Dictionary with completeness and convenience.—Adv.

MILITIA STILL WAITING

Members of the Various Organizations Impatient for Word from Albany.

THE SEVENTH AND ITS ARMORY

It Was Upon the Question of Its Ability to Hold This that the Conferences Were Held—The 108th Mustered In.

More than a majority of the members of the Seventh Regiment were in the armory last night, where numerous company meetings were held and where, as usual, there were conferences of the staff officers, the portent and results of which were kept secret. It is known, however, that a canvass of the regiment shows nearly 85 per cent. of the members willing to leave for the front as soon as they are called upon, and they are getting impatient over the delay.

It is now known why all the staff and officers' meetings have been held for the past week. Almost the sole subject under discussion was the status of the regiment as regards its armory should it go to the front, and it is also known that the uncertainty about the armory had much to do with the refusal of the command to volunteer under the first call. It is said also that this question was what took Col. Appleton to Albany, his object being to get some statement from the authorities there whether in the event of the regiment going away it could on its return be assured that it would have the use of the armory again.

The Regiment's Position.

The position of the Seventh as regards its armory is different from that of any organization in the National Guard. The ground was given by the city and the building erected out of the regimental fund, augmented by private subscription. It was agreed that so long as the Seventh Regiment maintained its standing as a militia organization it could have them and, but when it ceased so to exist the land with the improvements thereon would revert to the city. Thus, in the face of no assurance that this valuable property would be retained by it, the regiment refused to enlist.

This is great measure was changed when it was demonstrated in the case of the other regiments that they were to maintain their organization and have their armories when they come back from the war. Further than this, it is said that Col. Appleton has been assured by Gov. Black that if a majority of the regiment volunteer in the National service the integrity of the organization will be preserved and the possession of the regimental property, the armory, and other things for which the officers of the regiment are trustees will be secured.

On the other hand, the men have been made to understand that it will be necessary for them, under the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, to volunteer individually in order that the President may have authority to send them out of the country. This, it is said, with the present assurances, they are now willing to do, feeling that they have gained the points for which they contended.

It is maintained that Gov. Black would not have called on the Seventh even if it had agreed to volunteer under the first call, as he desired to keep several full regiments at home in case of internal trouble. The Seventh has been so adversely criticised, however, that it wants to do what it can to rid itself of any odium, and this having been also represented to the Governor, he is said to have promised that he would seriously consider its claim.

Col. Appleton said last night that no word had been received from Albany, and that he expected none until the President had made the call on the Governor. It was announced that the Veteran Association of the regiment had given $4,000 for the equipment of the two new companies.

108th Men Sworn In.

In the armory whence the Eighth Regiment so lately issued to go to the front for the country, a battalion of six companies of its successor, the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, was last night sworn into the service of the State of New York by Major McClintock of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith's staff. The six companies, only four of which will form a battalion when the entire regiment is completed, was composed of 420 men, and these, ununiformed and unequipped as they are, nevertheless made a capital showing which drew expressions of hearty approval, not only from the civilians to witness the ceremony, but from Gen. Smith and his staff as well.

The men were drawn up in company formation and each in turn responded to the oath that made them militiamen until all six companies had been disposed of. Following this there was a review by Gen. Smith, which he afterward said was the best he had ever witnessed on the part of recruits. The officers sworn in last night for the companies and battalion were:

Major Eugene K. Austin, Adj. Henry Wolf, Quartermaster Henry Laue, Surgeon Clinton Stevenson. Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergt. Major Albert S. Bartholomaei, Quartermaster Sergt. Charles Wynne, Commissary Sergt. Norbert H. Bachmann, Drum Major T. W. McKeever, Hospital Steward Thomas M. Davis. Company Commanders—Company E—Capt. William Romer; Company C—Capt. George C. Hellner; Company B—Capt. Saunders T. Honey; Company F—Capt. Frederick Paris; Company H—Capt. W. De Lancey Cunningham, and Company D—Capt. Garry G. Hunt. No Lieutenants have as yet been selected.

There is much enthusiasm and esprit among the men over the assurances made to them by their commanders and Gen. Smith that the Governor will certainly call on them to fill up the ranks of their predecessors now in the field, and that under the orders forming them they will, beyond doubt, have preference when a call is made. Every one of the men joining the provisional regiments joins to see service and is anxious to get away as soon as possible. Major McClintock will swear in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment to-night, and the balance of the One Hundred and Seventy-first on Monday night.

An Order for Albany.

Word was received from Albany last night that Gov. Black, through the Adjutant General, had issued an order yesterday to Cols. Fred C. Ham of Albany, Henry W. Sackett, and John F. Doyle, Jr., members of the Governor's staff, and Capt. Charles G. Cleminshaw, aide de camp of the Third Brigade, directing them to visit the commanding officers of the new National Guard organizations and give them the necessary instructions as to how to secure the complete equipment of their commands, and make such other suggestions as they may see fit toward the betterment of the organizations.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield left last night for Albany to hold a conference with Gov. Black about the regiment that Lafayette Post has ready for service, and to ask the Governor to give it preference in the call for troops. Gen. Butterfield will return to the city to-day.

At the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, last night the company rooms were crowded, and the members of the regiment were out in almost full force. Scores of women were also on hand. Nearly every member has been in readiness for the call to enlist since the second call for troops was issued, and all that is keeping the men in suspense at present is the lack of equipments.

Two companies were measured for the new uniforms last Wednesday night, and Companies I and K were measured last night. The rest will be measured at the rate of two companies a night. A detail from the Quartermaster's Department is on hand every evening to assist the tailors in the work, and the men will receive the uniforms five days after the measurement.

The contract for the haversacks and canteens has been given to the State prisons, and the convicts will have the equipments ready in a few days. At present there are 885 men on the rolls, Companies A, C, F, and K being full. The rest will be fully recruited.

ALLEGED APPEAL TO GERMANS.

Ambassador White Explains It Is Either a Joke or a Fraud.

BERLIN, June 2.—The German press strongly criticises an alleged appeal published in the newspapers generally and purporting to emanate from the "United States Department of National Coast Defenses,' urging German veterans residing in Germany or elsewhere who have become citizens of the United States either to "enlist in the service of the United States or else contribute to the war funds."

Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, to-day published a statement setting forth that the appeal is either a fraud or a joke, as no such department exists, and as no such appeal has been authorized by the United States Government.

TWO DESERTERS BECOME HEROES.

Returning Home They Protect Helpless Women and Rescue a Farmer's Family from Drowning.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.—An interesting story comes from Jasper, Ark. Two weeks ago W. T. Hays and J. H. Simmons came to Little Rock with Lieut. Gov. Jerry C. South's company of mountain home sharpshooters, and enlisted with that company in the Second Arkansas Regiment, which left here last Sunday for Chickamauga, but Havs and Simmons deserted at the eleventh hour and walked the distance from here to Newton County, 150 miles, reaching the vicinity of Jasper last Tuesday.

They passed the home of Mrs. Henry T. Black just at the time three ruffians from the Territory were assaulting the old lady and a grown daughter. They beat the brutes terribly, injuring one of them so badly that he died shortly thereafter. They went on through Jasper and reached Sam's Creek, west of the town, just in time to rescue a farmer and his family who had attempted to ford the stream when it was greatly swollen from a Spring shower. In attempting to save a little four-year-old boy, Simmons was drowned. They were both less than twenty-one years of age, and, Hays says, deserted because they wanted to go back home.

A DESERTER AT TAMPA.

Enlisted with the Florida Expedition, but Staid Aboard When the Ship Landed Its Men.

TAMPA, Fla., June 2.—The transport Florida, which left over two weeks ago with one of the largest expeditions for the arming and reinforcement of the Cuban army ever sent out from Tampa, returned here to-day. Confined on board, with the grave charge of desertion against him, is an American who enlisted with the Cuban volunteers sent on the Florida, but who, according to Pilot Silver, at the last moment, when all the supplies had been landed and the volunteers were ready for their march into the interior, weakened and ignominiously hid himself on board the transport.

The man's name is said to be Tate. He lives in Tampa, and joined the volunteers some time before their departure. Tate was not discovered until some time after the Florida had left Point Banes, where the landing was made, and though at first there was a strong inclination to turn back and put Tate on shore, it was finally decided to bring him to Tampa as a prisoner. Tate in defense of his action told Capt. Silver that he had killed a man on shore, and did not dare stay with the volunteers for that reason. The officers place no confidence in this story, however, but believe that the appearance of the insurgents who met the expedition and the stories of privation and hardships they told took all the fighting enthusiasm out of Tate.

What action will be taken in his case has not yet been decided. The main features of the Florida expedition have been published, but additional details were learned to-day from Pilot Silver and Capt. J. H. Dorst, who had charge of the expedition. Although Spanish soldiers were within three miles of the landing place, and two Spanish gunboats were only five miles away, absolutely no trouble was experienced in landing the stores. The Spaniards, undoubtedly, knew that stores and volunteers were being put on shore, but they did not come near. There were no interruptions during the entire three days the Florida spent in the harbor.

The transport was met by a crowd of perhaps 300 pacificos, old men and women, emaciated and almost naked, who had heard of her coming, and who assisted with an eagerness that was almost pathetic in unloading the cargo of the Florida. On the second day of the Florida's stay in the harbor a good-sized body of Cuban insurgents in command of Gen. Rayo appeared on the shore, and the work of unloading was then pushed with the utmost vigor. The day previous the force under Gen. Rayo had an engagement lasting several hours with a large body of Spanish troops, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. The insurgents lost a dozen killed during the pursuit of the Spaniards. Word came that the steamer Florida was on the coast, and without stopping for rest or rations the insurgents took up the march to the sea eighteen miles distant. No stop was made until the shore was reached, and although the insurgents for twenty-four hours had had nothing to eat but a few bananas apiece they went to work at once unloading the Florida's cargo. The cases containing the rifles were broken open, the contents distributed among the men and put on the pack mules for conveyance. So hungry were the insurgents that several cases of bacon were broken open by them and the contents eaten raw.

STEAMER RESTORMEL FREE.

British Coal Intended for the Spaniards Confiscated for the Use of the Navy.

KEY WEST, June 2.—In the Circuit Court to-day the British steamer Restormel, captured by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul off Santiago de Cuba on May 25, and whose cargo of coal, intended for the fleet of Admiral Cervera, was condemned yesterday, was released.

The Court held that the question for it to decide was whether at the time of the charter and shipment the owners of the vessel knew or should be held to have known that she was carrying contraband of war to aid the belligerents. It being shown that the Restormel sailed previous to the declaration of war, the presumption of innocence was raised, and, there being no evidence that the owners were willfully and knowingly guilty of aiding the belligerent fleet to coal, the steamer is ordered released.

As to the coal cargo, the vessel's remarkable movements from San Juan to Curacao and then, on the Spanish Consul's orders, to Santiago de Cuba, convince the Court that the cargo was intended for the Spanish fleet, and is contraband of war. The cargo is ordered appraised and turned over to the Navy Department, which will deposit its appraised value with the New York Sub-Treasury to the credit of this court.

CADET JONES'S CHARGES.

Officers of Prize Ships at Key West Deny That They Were Ill-Treated.

KEY WEST, June 2.—In the hearing before Judge Locke to-day into the charges made by Cadet N. L. Jones against Deputy Marshals and the Prize Commissioner, the testimony of the Captains and First Officers of the Catalina, Miguel Jover, and Pedro, and of the Captain of the Argonauta was taken up. They denied point blank Jones's charge that they were insulted and the steamers pilfered. On the contrary, they declared the treatment they received was highly satisfactory.

The Prize Commissioner was satisfied that no negroes or Cubans were allowed on board the prizes, the only visitors being members of the best families of Key West. The Judge's report, copies of which will be sent to Washington, will find Jones's charges unsupported by any evidence. Commodore Remey, owing to press of business, was unable to send a representative to the hearing. Ensign Christy, who asked Jones to submit the charges, managed to get the Departments of the Navy and of Justice involved in a sharp controversy. The incident is probably closed.

MISS BARTON'S DEPARTURE.

She Will Request Authority to Furnish Aid at All the Military Camps.

Miss Clara Barton, having completed her conferences with the Central Cuban Relief Committee and the New York Red Cross Relief Committee in this city, and desiring to return to Tampa as soon as possible and take charge of the relief ship State of Texas, left upon the midnight train Wednesday accompanied by Dr. Hubbell, the general field agent. George Kennan, First Vice President, and D. L. Cobb, counsel, who accompanied Miss Barton from Key West to New York, will join Miss Barton in Washington.

The women of the Red Cross auxiliaries, working in co-operation with the New York Red Cross Committee of Thirty, being desirous of distributing needed clothing and food, and to furnish medical aid, if required, at all of the permanent military camps in the United States, the American National Red Cross has given consent to have such work performed under its auspices, and Miss Barton will lay the matter before the Secretary of War, asking permission of the military authorities to establish Red Cross headquarters at each of the camps.

The distribution of relief supplies in camps as proposed is not strictly included in the work contemplated by the Geneva Treaty or the resolutions of the Geneva Conference, but the greatest degree of latitude, consistent with military sanction, will be permitted by the Red Cross in this regard.

The American National Red Cross has obtained a steam launch forty feet long and drawing about three feet, with a capacity for carrying about twenty-five people. Such a boat was called for by Miss Barton before she left Key West, as it was found indispensable in the work of distribution of food at Key West, and it will be much more useful when the relief of the reconcentrados and other suffering people in Cuba is resumed. This launch will be immediately dispatched to Key West to join the relief ship State of Texas.

THE HARBOR PATROL FLEET.

Two More Boats Inspected—Additional Naval Militia to be Enlisted at Once.

Lieut. Gustavus Hanus, commanding the harbor patrol boat Free Lance, the flagboat of the patrol fleet, reported to Commander Field yesterday that the work of the fleet in the harbor was going along smoothly. Many vessels, he said, had attempted to run over the mine fields in violation of the harbor regulations, but these had promptly turned back when warned. Some difficulty was experienced with sailing vessels which during a stiff breeze were with difficulty kept within the somewhat restricted boundaries of the safe channel. The Free Lance went to Jersey City yesterday for coal and afterward reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for further orders.

The Naval Auxiliary Board, whose labors at present are being exclusively devoted to selecting a fleet for the auxiliary coast defense system under Admiral Henry Erben, yesterday inspected the yacht May and the tug Dorothy Annan at Pier 5 East River. These vessels, it is understood, were found to be well adapted for the service, and were placed on the reserve list to be purchased should it become desirable to add more vessels to the list already recommended for purchase.

Chief Engineer Samuel L. P. Ayres, retired, has been ordered to duty on the board, relieving Chief Engineer Dixon. Chief Engineer Ayres was retired in July, 1897. His last service was as Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he superintended the installation of the machinery on board the Maine and Cincinnati. It was stated to-day that Lieut. Commander Patch, who was recently detached from the Auxiliary Board, would shortly be ordered to report for duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard. It is believed that he will be assigned to the cruiser Philadelphia, now being fitted out there for service in the Philippines. Lieut. Commander Patch was formerly Harbor Master at this port.

Lieut. Edwin J. Berwind has been assigned to duty as Assistant Engineer of the harbor.

Lieut. George Kent, a graduate of Annapolis, and a former officer in the First Battalion, Naval Militia, of this State, has been attached to Admiral Erben's staff, and reported for duty yesterday. It is believed that his services will be of great assistance in the organization of the personnel of the coast defense system, which will be made up largely of Naval Militiamen. The work of enlisting the Naval Militia into the service will begin at once.

A letter was yesterday addressed to the Adjutant Generals of the various States throughout the country having a Naval Militia, asking them the available strength of their forces, and when and where they can be mustered in. The officers for the coast defense fleet will be selected to a great extent from the Naval Militia, but it is probable that some will be selected from the merchant service.

PRACTICE AT FORT WADSWORTH.

The gunners stationed at the garrison at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, held a practice drill yesterday by using the big heavy 10-inch disappearing guns, which had recently been mounted. The gunners proved to be poor marksmen, failing to strike the target which had been anchored in the lower bay below the Romer Beacon, although the majority of the steel missiles that had been aimed at the targets landed in the water a few feet of the mark.

The practice was under the command of Lieut. Blunt, and lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The heavy connonading brought crowds of Staten Islanders to the shores, many of whom had become panic-stricken, thinking that a hostile fleet had entered the harbor.

The concussion from the big guns was exceedingly violent and broke a number of window panes in the residences in the vicinity, and at the hotels at South Beach. At high water at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the tide water was literally covered with dead fish, which had been killed by the concussion of the heavy firing.

The practice will be continued to-day, when it is expected that the marksmanship of the gunners will prove superior to that of yesterday.

NEBRASKA BRIBERY FUND.

Express Companies Said to Have Made Big Contributions to Influence Legislation.

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—The official investigation of the muddle in which it is said the Pacific Express Company has lost $200,000 through the connivance of some of its chief officials, commenced in earnest to-day with the preliminary hearing of W. F. Bochel of Omaha. The charge against Mr. Bochel was that he embezzled $3,000 of the company's money.

For the last fifteen years he has been Chief Auditor of the company. His assistant was T. K. Sudburrough, who is under arrest on a similar charge. Andrew Hunt, chief clerk to President Morseman, who is out on bond, is accused of being implicated. Morseman has not been charged formally with criminal connection with the affair, though he was permitted to resign his office along with Mr. Bochel some time ago.

The case was opened by the State putting W. E. Nason on the stand. He has been chief bookkeeper of the company for many years. His testimony was that since 1883 the Pacific Express Company had paid about $10,000 a year to influence legislation at Lincoln. He said this money was usually drawn on the order of the President at St. Louis every year in installments of from $3,000 to $5,000.

To make his books balance he was instructed by the chief officials to force a balance. Contributions to the fund, said he, were made by the Adams, United States, and American Express Companies, the Pacific Express Company paying all expenses and drawing on the other companies at the close of the year for their share. This condition had continued up to the present time.

Nason would not say to whom the money went, but the men representing the stockholders say that they are now about to begin suits to recover this money illegally taken by the officials for bribes.

VOLUNTEERS GETTING READY.

The Astor Battery Receives Uniforms—Artillerymen Are Joyful—The Palma Mounted Rifles.

The Astor Mountain Battery will be uniformed by to-night. Yesterday afternoon the first installment of twenty-three uniforms was delivered at the barracks, 552 Broadway. The uniforms still required to complete the equipment will be delivered to-day. Then will come haversacks, canteens, belts, and eating utensils.

The floor has been used as a drum in sounding reveille and taps, but yesterday Lieut. March appointed four buglers. One First Sergeant, six Sergeants, and six Corporals were also appointed, and to-day one Sergeant of the first grade, two of the second grade, and two Corporals will be selected. Of the non-commissioned officers selected four have served in the State batteries, from which they resigned to join the Astor Battery. They are F. J. Swentzer and Charles Webster, from the Third Battery of Brooklyn, and Frank Taylor and George G. Bickelhaupt, Jr., from Capt. Wendel's First Battery.

Lieut. March said yesterday that, while he had as yet received no word from Washington, he had every reason to believe that the battery would leave for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines, by Wednesday.

There is much joy among artillerymen over the proposed scheme to form a regiment of artillery, and they take this to mean that the second call will include artillery from this State. Capts. Wendel and Wilson of this city and Capt. Rasquin of Brooklyn said yesterday that their men were anxious to go out, as they had always been, and were ready to answer any call made on them. There was much disappointment among artillerymen when they were not included in the first call. Lafayette Post has enlisted now 1,000 men who have had experience as artillerymen.

At the recruiting office of the Palma Mounted Rifles, enrollment was steadily progressing yesterday. Adjt. Beers said that the command had selected its 405 members out of over 2,000 applicants, and that he would put them against any body of men in the service.

AFFAIRS OF THE THIRTEENTH.

A Movement to Compel the Old Officers to Surrender Bonds.

An order was issued in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday compelling the old officers of the Thirteenth Regiment to show cause why the bonds and other property held by the Regimental Treasurer, Capt. William Taylor, should not be turned over to the proper owners. The action is said to be entirely friendly and is only an action so that a dissolution of the corporation can be made and a receiver appointed. Regimental Adjt. William Clarke Roe brought the action and named Col. William L. Watson, Capt. Taylor, and all the officers of the old regiment.

The bonds are owned by the different officers and are the result of money given to the needs of the regiment. They wish to know why it is not proper that they should have them and prevent the new organization from obtaining possession. The old men and officers are strongly opposed to anything done by Lieut. Col. Luscomb, and are putting everything possible in the way of recruiting the new regiment. This action was said to be partly to prevent, if possible, the further enlistment of men. Lieut. Col. Luscomb said that he did not know anything about the matter, and thought that it would have no bearing on the success of enlistment. The regiment has now received nearly 250 recruits.

DEATHS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 2.—Three deaths were reported from the camp hospital to-day.

Corp. Clarence R. Stewart, Company M, Eighth Massachusetts, of Somerville, died this morning at 2 o'clock of pneumonia.

John A. Riley, private, Company M, First District of Columbia, died of pneumonia.

W. C. Shofford of the First Vermont of Burlington died of pneumonia.

The bodies have been sent home for interment.

There are twenty army patients at St. Vincent's Infirmary, most of them ill with measles and pneumonia.

BOSTON, June 2.—Corp. Clarence R. Stewart, of Company M, Eighth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, formerly the Somerville Light Infantry, who died at Chickamauga to-day, was a native of Cambridge. He lived, however, with his aunt, Mrs. Katherine Stewart, at 60 Gilman Street, Somerville. He was twenty-six years old, and had been employed as a compositor by The New England Newspaper Union, 138 Pearl Street, Boston.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

More Prominent Applicants for Commissions Are Examined.

The examination of applicants for commissions in the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers was continued yesterday in the office of Gen. George L. Gillespie, in the armory building.

Among those examined yesterday were W. P. Williams, a well-known engineer of this city; J. E. Blomen, formerly of the Swedish Army; A. M. Cook of Chicago, for eighteen years connected with the city works, and a brother of Col. Cook of the Seventh Cavalry, who was killed in the Custer massacre; Lieut. George Squiers of the United States Artillery, and signal officer of the Department of the East; M. A. Viela, Henry P. Walker, George H. Sharer, J. C. Rennard, George Perrine, Percy R. Owens, Arthur Haviland, and H. O. Osgood.

Dr. Walter D. Webb, a cousin of Dr. W. Seward Webb of the New York Central Railroad, has applied for the position of Surgeon of the regiment. The applicants will be passed upon physically by Surgeon W. C. Gorgas, who has relieved Surgeon Jarvis, who formerly conducted the examinations.

Among the men who enlisted yesterday was August Jadin, formerly a Lieutenant in the Belgian Army and with Stanley in his African explorations. Mr. Jadin has been in the employ of the engineer corps of the Aqueduct Commission. He is a Belgian and about thirty-three years old.

MASSACHUSETTS RECRUITS.

Gov. Wolcott Petitioned to Establish an Enlistment Camp.

BOSTON, June 2.—Gov. Wolcott to-day received a strong memorial addressed to himself and the General Court, urging the adoption of a system of recruiting, with a camp of instruction for training recruits, and of maintaining the regiments in the United States service from this commonwealth at their maximum strength. The memorial further urges that Bay State soldiers in the service of the United States receive from the State $7 a month while in that service.

The membrial does not refer to the present calls for troops, which have been arranged by the War Department to fill the regiments to the maximum, but it is intended to provide for the future by enlisting a reserve of men and training them as soldiers against future calls. The inevitable losses of service in a sickly climate will make other calls necessary. Massachusetts may have to raise 1,500 more men next Spring.

By that time, it is feared, the romance and glamour of this war will have faded out, the dread of yellow fever will have discouraged enlistments, and it may be difficult to raise men, except by paying them exorbitant bounties and yielding to the pressure for sending out new regiments, thus repeating the mistake of the last war. The signers are well-known men, who took active part in the civil war.

The Call for Naval Reserves.

ALBANY, June 2.—Capt. Miller, commandant of the State Naval Militia, conferred with Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day on the question of this State furnishing its share of the 3,000 Naval Reserves which the Navy Department wants to man auxiliary cruisers. Capt. Miller was told to furnish to the headquarters as complete details as possible, as to exactly how many naval militiamen are available in this State, and how they are equipped.

No More Troops from the Dakotas.

ST. PAUL, June 2.—Private and official telegrams from Washington to Pierre and Bismarck, in the two Dakotas, announce that as both those States under the first call had greatly exceeded their quotas they would not be called on for any volunteers on the second call. This has caused general regret through both the States. North Dakota has more than enough companies now organized to increase its two battalions to two full regiments, and South Dakota has enough second-call companies now ready to comprise more than a new regiment.

SPANISH PLOTS IN CANADA.

Senor du Bosc Testifies in Court that Headquarters Were Established.

MONTREAL, June 2.—The continuance of the case of Detective Kellert for the supposed purloining of a letter belonging to Lieut. Carranza was mainly interesting because it threw some additional light upon doings of the Spaniards. Señor du Bosc was one of the witnesses, and his testimony brought out the facts that from the first Saturday after they arrived in Montreal the Spaniards had virtually four headquarters, the Windsor Hotel, where most of the party were staying; the house at 42 Tupper Street, where du Bosc was staying; the Consul General's house on Dorchester Street, and the Bank of Montreal, to which all of du Bosc's letters were sent, none of them being addressed to his house.

He could throw but little light upon the case itself, and the sister of the housekeeper

SUPPLIES SENT TO CAMPS

Enormous Quantities of Clothing and Other Articles Furnished to the Troops.

STATE FORCES ALSO EQUIPPED

Difficulty in Getting All the Tents and Other Material Needed—Stacks of Army Stores Swept Away.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The attention of Quartermaster Gen. M. I. Ludington was directed to-day to the complaints of backwardness in the equipping of the volunteer army which are coming up from the various concentration camps. Gen. Ludington felt that it would not be becoming, in view of his official position, for him to discuss these complaints. "The Quartermaster's Department," he said, "is willing to rest on the record of what it has done when that is fairly made up. Of course, there may have been delays, and doubtless some of these complaints are well founded.

"It is too much to expect that there shall be no discomforts and inconveniences in time of war. The task imposed upon us so unexpectedly was an enormous one. We have done the best we could, and we are willing to accept the verdict of any fair-minded man who will take the trouble to ascertain what that is and what were the difficulties in the way."

Investigation of what has actually been accomplished by the Quartermaster's Department shows that, in the little more than a month that has elapsed since war was declared, an enormous quantity of clothing and military equipment has been poured into the camps at Tampa, Chickamauga, Mobile, Washington, and elsewhere.

Articles for Men in Camp.

At Chickamauga the department is accumulating supplies for 60,000 volunteers. Up to June 1 there had actually been shipped to Chickamauga, among other supplies, the following: 32,500 blankets, 29,000 blouses, 65,000 Summer drawers, 22,500 campaign hats, 14,000 ponchos, 55,912 pairs of shoes, 135,000 cotton and 10,000 woolen stockings, 60,000 undershirts, 2,500 mosquito bars, 2,899 common tents, 432 conical wall tents, 253 hospital tents, 29,500 shelter half tents, 915 wall tents, and 84 other tents of all kinds. As there are not more than 45,000 men now at Chickamauga, it is estimated that this equipment is sufficient for more than two-thirds of the men there, many of them being already provided with partial equipment.

Among the quantities of supplies already dispatched to the other camps of concentration are the following items:

To Tampa, (20,000 regulars and 13,000 volunteers)—11,000 blankets, 16,000 blouses, 22,000 flannel drawers, 7,000 campaign hats, 16,700 canvas hats, 20,000 ponchos, 27,983 pairs of shoes, 15,700 pairs of trousers, 52,000 cotton undershirts, 9,000 hammocks, 19,329 shelter tents, 1,000 tents of all other kinds, and 1,000 mosquito bars.

To Dunn Loring, (for 22,000 volunteers)—5,000 blankets, 10,000 blouses, 7,000 trousers, 5,000 flannel drawers, 10,000 Summer drawers, 8,000 campaign hats, 10,000 pairs of leggings, 10,000 ponchos, 14,808 pairs of shoes, 47,000 pairs of stockings, 15,000 cotton undershirts, 2,808 woolen shirts, 5,000 shelter tents, and 1,200 other tents.

To Mobile, (for 2,000 volunteers and 6,000 regulars—4,000 blankets, 4,000 blouses, 4,000 pairs of trousers, 2,000 flannel drawers, 8,000 Summer drawers, 4,000 campaign hats, 4,000 pairs of leggins, 4,000 ponchos, 4,000 pairs of shoes, 8,000 undershirts, 8,000 pairs of stockings, 4,000 blue flannel shirts.

To San Francisco, for the Philippine expedition—14,000 campaign hats, 9,000 ponchos, 20,000 pairs of shoes, 6,000 hammocks, 20,000 pairs of barrack shoes, 8,000 cork helmets.

Articles Sent to State Troops.

The figures by no means cover all the supplies that have been accumulated at this camp, the list of articles being too long for publication, but they give an idea of what the Quartermaster's Department is doing to supply the wants of the recruits. They do not show, either, the quantities of shoes and clothing shipped to different State camps and distributed to the soldiers there. In many cases purchases of necessary shoes and underwear were made on the spot. Four volunteer regiments were found to need these articles as a preliminary to moving to the main camps.

For the army's own transportation in the field and for the artillery and cavalry branches there have been purchased up to date 10,878 draught mules, 2,052 pack mules, 1,455 cavalry horses, 859 artillery horses, 1,120 horses for the Cuban siege train, 207 riding horses for the siege train, 2,270 army wagons, and 1,000 ambulances. In addition to these there are now being advertised for 2,000 wagons, 111 ambulances, and 7,800 pairs of harness. Special purchases have been made of 1,500 small horses, obtained in the West, especially for the Cuban insurgents, and of 500 small mules for the same object. The army horses have been purchased at what are believed to be reasonable prices as the result of free purchase in open market without bids, the prices paid ranging from $60, in San Antonio, to $130, in San Francisco. The mules range in cost from $100 for the small, to $125 for the large animals.

In the matter of provisions, there has been no complaint so far as is known of the quantity, though some of the volunteers have objected to its quality. Concerning this, the Commissary Department shows that the same sort of rations exactly are being supplied to the volunteers that are furnished to the regular troops at all times. The complaints are attributed to the natural distaste of raw recruits for army fare and their ignorance in expecting to be regaled with dainties in camp. In the movement of masses of troops from point to point it is assumed to be inevitable that some meals will be missed, and that the travel fare will fail to satisfy the palates of some of the young volunteers.

Regarding the difficulties which the Quartermaster's Department has had to surmount, it is pointed out that, in the first place, the number of volunteers has steadily grown from the first estimate made just before the call was issued of 50,000 men to actual figures to-day of 150,000, not counting the second call for 75,000. At the same time the department was called on to supply 30,000 recruits for the regular army. Before it had well gotten under way with the outfitting of the Cuban expedition the Manila expedition came on, presenting a new and special problem. The stocks of army material accumulated for the regular army, including 75,000 blankets, considered by the department an oversupply, was swept away like chaff before the wind.

Tentage a Serious Problem.

The first and one of the most serious problems was the tentage. It was thought that no difficulty would be encountered in getting all the material needed for this purpose, but when the department went into the market for the material it found that the supply had been exhausted by the Klondike exodus and there was not enough raw material in the country, much less of manufactured tents, to begin to supply the new army.

Contracts were made at once which set the factories going on tentage, and every available tent that could be bought in open market was gobbled up.

Under these circumstances the department does not feel that it is to blame for the shortage in shelter for the new troops. The same is true of uniforms. To have bought in open market any and every kind of cloth without regard to quality or uniformity of appearance might have resulted, it is pointed out, in supplying the men with clothing a trifle more promptly, but the result would have been a National scandal, since the clothing would have fallen to pieces, and the lack of uniformity would have made the army a laughing stock. The Quartermaster General has preferred to take a little more time and have the new uniforms made of the right material and of the right color. To manufacture complete suits for 125,000 men is no day's task, it is pointed out, and the department feels that it has done well to get together as many suits as it has in the month the work has been in progress.

State Camps a Source of Delay.

One of the chief causes of delay in the outfitting of volunteers has been the demands made on the Quartermaster General to send supplies for small commands to different State camps. When men are assembled in large camps, the task of equipping them is pronounced comparatively easy and expeditious. Uniforms are made up, with certain proportions of suits of certain sizes every thousand. If 1,000 men are to be clothed, it is likely that every man will get a fair fit out of the 1,000 suits of regulation sizes.

If 100 men are to be uniformed, the suits must be cut to fit, involving delay. Much trouble, too, has come from the fact that supplies have been shipped to regiments at their State camps, and before they reached there troops would be ordered away. This has occurred in a number of cases, notably in that of certain of the regiments at Camp Black, whose supplies were shipped to that point, reaching there after the regiment had been ordered to Chickamauga. When this happened, a delay of a week or ten days occurred, and there is, of course, much grumbling from the men.

The Quartermaster's Department, however, is disposed to feel that the blame for this condition is not upon its shoulders since it sends the goods to the point from which the requisition comes.

Governors Send Misleading Reports.

To avoid these occurrences the department has avoided supplying the volunteers at their State camps as far as possible, finding it better in the long run to wait until they reach the concentration camps. In the case of the Virginia troops, whose complaint of no equipment was made public yesterday, it is stated at the Quartermaster General's office that it was not known that the troops were in need of supplies, and it appears that the requisition was overlooked by accident.

The moment Gen. Ludington learned of the condition of affairs in the Richmond camp he ordered full outfits dispatched there at once. The claims put forward by the Governors of States when they were asked at the outset of the war how many troops they could furnish and in what state of equipment, are responsible, it is urged, for much of the delay in providing for the volunteers in that they represented the National Guard to be in far better shape than it proved to be.

This deceived the Quartermaster's Department seriously as to the amount of equipping it would have to do. For instance, Pennsylvania announced that she had fifteen regiments equipped and ready to take the field when, as a matter of fact, the Pennsylvania regiments were far from being ready to take the train to the concentration camp, much less start on a campaign. One regiment in particular, the Sixth, was almost barefooted, and had to be supplied with shoes before it could move. All these things tended to upset the calculations and disturb the estimates of the Quartermaster General.

It is stated that the entire equipment of the volunteer army in clothing, shoes, and like supplies is under contract, and is being delivered as fast as the makers can turn out the articles. The work of accumulating equipment for the second installment of 75,000 volunteers is already begun, and the Quartermaster General's Department expects to be ready to clothe them by the time they are mustered in.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President to-day made the following nominations of army officers:

Captains in Volunteer Signal Corps—Alexander D. B. SMEAD of Pennsylvania and CHARLES B. HEPBURN of the District of Columbia.

First Lieutenants in Volunteer Signal Corps—CHARLES C. CLARK, Fifth Infantry; ELMORE A. McKENNA of Idaho, and ASBERY W. YANCEY of Tennessee.

First Lieutenants—HENRY G. OPDYCKE of New Jersey and HUGH HADDOW, Jr., of New Jersey.

Second Lieutenants — WILLIAM S. WRIGHT of Indiana, McKEE DUNN McKEE of New York, FREDERICK M. JONES, First Sergeant, Signal Corps; MAX WAGNER of Massachusetts, HENRY W. STAMFORD, Sergeant, Signal Corps.

Captain—FREDERICK L. MARTIN of California, (nomination of Frank L. Martin for this office withdrawn.)

Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain—FRANK L. POLK of New York; (nomination of Frank S. Polk and Frank L. Pope for this office withdrawn.)

The nomination of Norman H. Camp of Idaho for appointment as First Lieutenant in United States Signal Corps is withdrawn.

A PLEA FOR FULL REGIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Major Martin Maginniss of Montana, formerly of the Minnesota Volunteers during the civil war, said to-day that the decision of the President that the regiments must be filled up to the maximum before new bodies of troops shall be called for was more commendable than most people would imagine.

"It would be very unfortunate," he said, "to allow the regiments already sent forward to go into service short-handed, and then send out more incomplete regiments. We lost the battle of Reams Station in consequence of this bad policy during the civil war. My regiment had scarcely enough men to muster, and there were new regiments of green men coming in every day, quite untrained and devoid of men who had experience.

"The state of things was so bad that the Second Corps, which up to that time had not lost a fight, was disheartened and broken. Hancock nearly cried over this reverse, and he knew the reason for it. If the commands enumerated in the roster of that fight had been kept full, instead of making up new regiments to provide new officers with commissions, the battle would have turned out differently.

"Skeleton regiments were one of the greatest evils of the war of 1861-5."

OLD WEAPON FOR VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Some of the volunteer regiments are disappointed to find that they are not to be equipped with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle used by the regular army. Frequent inquiries are received at the War Department from officers of the volunteer service as to when they are to receive their supply of the new rifles, indicating that it is not generally known that the volunteers are to be armed with the .45-calibre Springfield rifle, recently discarded by the regular army.

The decision to use these guns is the result of the absolute inability of the Government to secure enough of the new regulation rifles to begin to equip the volunteers. While it will have as many of the Krag-Jorgensens as it will need for the enlarged regular army and more, yet it is felt to be unwise to have the volunteer troops using two kinds of arm, on account of the confusion that would ensue in the ammunition. It being impossible to fit them all out with the new arm, it was decided to have them all use the Springfield. Of these the Government has a plentiful supply on hand for as large an army as is likely to be raised for the Cuban war. An order has been placed for 10,000 Winchester rifles, but for what purpose they are to be used the War Department officials do not say.

$53,879,358 WANTED FOR WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Secretary of War to-day sent to Congress a request for appropriations amounting to $53,879,358. These appropriations will be used for the equipment and maintenance until Jan. 1, 1899, of the 75,000 volunteers recently called for by the President. The several items are given as follows:

Pay of volunteers, $14,099,881; subsistence of the army, $5,147,477; regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, $2,500,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, $1,000,000; barracks and quarters, $1,500,000; army transportation, $14,000,000; clothing for the army, $13,000,600; contingencies of the army, $50,000; equipment of engineer troops, $25,000; signal service of the army, $37,000; civilian assistants to engineer officers, $20,000.

ARMY MAIL SERVICE.

A New Stamp Devised for the Use of Forces in the Field.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The law prohibiting the locating of Post Office stations or sub-stations outside of city limits having been suspended, the Post Office Department is taking steps to extend the service for the army. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath said to-day that a station had been established at the Presidio, California, to which three clerks were assigned. It is proposed to place such stations as far as possible under the direction of the Postmaster in the nearest city. He will assign clerks to perform the work. The soldiers will not be called upon to handle the mail more than is absolutely necessary. A new stamp has been made for the department, to be used in stamping mail sent by forces in the field. It will print the following: "Soldiers' letters; collect postage from addresses."

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Harris extending the franking privilege to the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy during the Spanish war.

The House to-day passed a bill providing for the establishment of Post Offices at military posts and camps.

Volunteers May Vote in the Field.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House Committee on Elections of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress has agreed to report favorably the Lacey bill, to allow volunteers in the field to vote for Representatives in Congress.

CAMP ALGER'S BAD CONDITION.

Army Board Appointed to Determine Whether It Should Not Be Broken Up.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Camp Alger, over in Virginia, has been so much complained about by soldiers and their friends that the Secretary of War has appointed a board, consisting of his personal friend and aide, Major George H. Hopkins, Col. C. R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, and Col. J. M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, to make an investigation to ascertain whether the camp was so ill-chosen and is now so unhealthful as to deserve abandonment and the removal of the 18,000 men now there to a more healthful and convenient location.

According to accounts the site selected for Camp Alger was decided upon at the solicitation of the proprietor of the ground, a sporting man named Campbell, who has several times been obnoxious to the police. There has been a complaint about the great scarcity of water, both for drinking and for washing purposes, from the moment the first tent was raised. The ground is three miles from the nearest railway station. It has been laid out so unskillfully that the sinks have become a menace to health, and the latest discovery is that the camp, for lack of water with which to keep it clean, is infested with vermin not infrequently found in camps, but seldom developed in vast numbers until a camp is an old one. Soldiers on leave of absence have brought accounts of the bad smells, insufficient and improper food, scarce water, malarial tendencies, and what not to members of Congress interested in their welfare.

Senators and Representatives who have gone out to Camp Alger to investigate have brought back corroboration of some of the complaints. The matter was briefly discussed in the House to-day, where allowances were made for those soldiers who are prone to expect a picnic when they go to war, but it is plain enough that a very well defined opinion has been aroused concerning the efficiency of a department that cannot, within ten miles of the capital, maintain a camp possessing all the plain hygienic and other requirements necessary in order that large bodies of men may live together in a healthful and clean condition.

It is probable that if the Army Board does not find the influence that led to the selection of the camp Congress will pursue the inquiry further.

Three more serious cases of illness have developed in the camp. Ray Esherman, suffering with consumption, will be sent to his home at Sterling, Ill. He belongs to the Sixth Illinois, Company E.

Richard Kelly, Company M, and Albert Crane, Company B, of the Sixth Illinois, have been sent to Fort Myer suffering from typhoid pneumonia.

THE DAY AT CAMP THOMAS.

Four More Regiments Leave Chickamauga for Tampa—A Colored Sergeant Causes Trouble in Camp.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 2.—The Third Pennsylvania, First Illinois, Fifth Maryland, and Sixty-ninth New York Regiments of Infantry left Chickamauga to-day for Tampa.

The First Missouri Band accompanied the Fifth Maryland on its way to Rossville for Tampa, the band playing "Maryland, My Maryland." Fifty-three of the Maryland men had to fall out, owing to the intense heat. The Sixty-ninth New York broke camp at 9 A. M., and only two men had to fall out, though the sun was three hours stronger than when the Maryland troops marched over the same route. Large delegations from the Ninth New York, First Mississippi, Second Kentucky, Second Mississippi, and First Missouri came to the Sixty-ninth camp last night, and the men celebrated in fine fashion the forthcoming departure of the regiment. When the Sixty-ninth broke camp its canteen was cleaned out entirely.

Lieut. J. T. Harding and Lieut. H. Y. S. Kipp of the Ninth New York have been appointed as aides to Gen. Compton. Private Ewing, Company O, was again before court-martial this afternoon. Sentence has not been passed, though Col. Greene said he thought it would be very severe.

There came very near being serious trouble between the Second Kentucky and First Maine last evening. William J. Ruby, Jr., a colored man, and Sergeant in Company A of the First Maine, attempted to pass the Second Kentucky guard, and when refused was insulting beyond endurance, and upon being called to time by a stalwart Kentuckian, drew his revolver. A moment's thought camps were in an uproar, and the Kentuckians had the colored soldier under a tree and were hunting for a rope to lynch him.

Only the prompt action of Col. Gaither, Second Kentucky, and his officers prevented fatal results, but the colored man has been reduced to the ranks by Col. Kendall, First Maine, and will have to stand court-martial for attempted assault on a sentry. It is expected the fullest penalty will be imposed.

The Ninth New York will be inspected tomorrow at 7 o'clock. The Ninth is a part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. The Second Kentucky and First Arkansas are also in this brigade. The troops will be inspected by Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Astor.

The Eighth New York, Third Tennessee, and First Vermont, Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Clark, and the Fourteenth New York, First Missouri, Second Nebraska of the First Brigade, both of the First Division, Third Army Corps, will be inspected and reviewed by Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Astor to-morrow at 8 o'clock. It is expected that instructions in battle exercise will also be given.

The appointments made by Gen. Grant last week in the Fourteenth New York, while he was its Colonel, have been confirmed by Gov. Black. A telegram from the Governor was received to-day instructing that the men be mustered in as nominated.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant to-day assumed charge provisionally of the First Division of the Third Army Corps. He completed arrangements to-day for a review and inspection of this division, which will take place to-morrow, beginning at 8 A. M. The inspection will be made by Gen. Breckinridge and staff.

Capt. C. Price, Second Kentucky; Gen. McArthur, Chief of Staff of Gen. Wade, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for Manila at once.

GEN. FRANK AT CAMP BLACK.

He Refuses to Comment on the Proposed Site at Montauk Point—Soldier Stabbed in a Quarrel.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 2.—Gen. Royal T. Frank visited the camp this afternoon. The visit was wholly informal and was attended by no ceremonies. Because there was no cannon in camp, no salute was fired. The General had just come in from the east end of the island, where he had been inspecting the site for the proposed camp near Fort Pond Bay. He was accompanied by Col. James Gilliss. Gen. Frank was taken over the camp grounds by Gen. Pennington, and the whole plain was looked over.

Gen. Frank had nothing to say as to his preference for a camping ground. When asked what he thought of the Montauk site as compared with Camp Black, he replied that his report would have to be sent to Washington and he did not care to discuss the matter until after his report was filed.

Lieut. Weyle says the complaints of lack of food are groundless, as every company draws the full United States allowance, and this ration has never been complained of by the men in the regular army, and should be round more than ample for every one. It includes no luxuries, but is more sustaining and healthful than anything the men could buy.

The complaint, it is said, should be directed at the company cooks and commissary officers, and not at the Government. There are waste and poor cooking in the companies, and this the Government cannot control. That the grumbling is not warranted is shown by the fact that while some companies complain, others do not, and are even leaving balances to the Quartermaster's Department for future use.

There was a stabbing affray in camp this afternoon. John B. Buddulph and Frederick Ude, privates in Company B of the Forty-seventh, were cleaning out their tent. Ude picked up his tent mate's tin cup, and in fun threw it into the company street, where the old straw from the tent was being thrown. The action angered Buddulph, who threatened Ude if he repeated it. Ude repeated the act, and in the quarrel which followed Buddulph was stabbed in the head with a case knife and several small but not dangerous wounds were inflicted. Ude is now confined in the guard tent.

MANILA EXPEDITION DELAY

Second Lot of Troops for the Philippines May Not Leave for Two Weeks Yet.

NO HASTE WITH THE SHIPS

They Can Be Made Ready Quickly, but No Hurry Orders Have Been Received — Water Scarce at the Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Gen. Merritt is arranging the details of the second expedition to the Philippines, but has not yet made public the assignments of troops for the expedition, and he will not make the order public until the date of the sailing of the fleet has been delivered. It is stated in some quarters that the expedition cannot possibly sail for two weeks yet, and it is even semi-officially stated that the vessels will not be ready for ten days yet. Just what is causing the delay is a mystery. The owners of the vessels say that they have not received any "hurry-up" orders from Washington, and that they can perform their share of the contract at short notice as soon as definite orders are received.

Four batteries of heavy artillery now stationed at the Presidio will go to Manila with the next expedition and their places will be filled by men from the ranks of the heavy artillery volunteer force now in camp at the Presidio.

The present formation of brigades at Camp Merritt is only temporary and made only for administrative purposes. A reorganization will be effected when the second expedition reaches the Philippines.

The scarcity of water on the Presidio Reservation has thrown the men now encamped there into a serious predicament. The supply in the reservation reservoir is almost exhausted, and the pumps which supply the water are not powerful enough to keep the reservoir filled. The men have been ordered to discontinue bathing until the situation can be remedied.

The Pennsylvania volunteers are in a serious plight. They need shoes so badly that the regiment is seriously crippled for lack of them. Many of the men cannot drill on account of the dilapidated condition of their footgear.

DEWEY'S CAPTAINS REWARDED.

Commanders of the United States Warships at Manila Advanced on the Naval Register.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President to-day sent to the Senate these nominations for advancement for conspicuous conduct in battle:

Capt. Frank Wildes to be advanced five numbers.

Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan to be advanced six numbers:

Capt. Charles V. Gridley to be advanced six numbers.

Capt. N. M. Dyer to be advanced seven numbers.

Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, to be advanced seven numbers.

Commander Asa Walker to be advanced nine numbers.

Commander Edward P. Wood, to be advanced ten numbers.

All of these officers took part with Commodore Dewey in the battle of Manila, all commanding vessels of his fleet, except Lamberton, who was on the Olympia with the Commodore.

Capt. Frank Wildes of the cruiser Boston stood twenty-third on the list of Captains, and the promotion puts him ahead of Capts. Henry Glass, Philip H. Cooper, Henry C. Taylor, George H. Wadleigh, and A. S. Crowninshield.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh is advanced over the heads of Capts. Purnell F. Harrington, Nicoll Ludlow, Francis A. Cook, Colby M. Chester, Charles E. Clark, and Charles J. Barclay.

Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the flagship Olympia, and is now on his way home, stands next to Capt. Coghlan on the naval register, and the promotion carries him also over Capts. Harrington, Ludlow, Cook, Chester, Clark, and Barclay.

Capt. N. M. Dyer of the Baltimore, who is advanced seven numbers, passes ahead of Capts. Francis M. Cook, Colby Chester, Charles E. Clark, Charles J. Barclay, Charles D. Sigsbee, Richard P. Leary, and William H. Whiting.

Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, the Junior Captain in the navy, who fought on the cruiser Olympia, while yet a commander, is advanced seven numbers over William H. Whiting, Charles O'Neil, Caspar F. Goodrich, French E. Chadwick, Theodore F. Jewell, William M. Folger, and Horace Elmer.

Commander Asa Walker's promotion of nine numbers carries him ahead of Commanders Edward T. Strong, Robert E. Impey, Samuel Belden, Eugene W. Watson, John P. Merry, William C. Gibson, Washburn Maynard, Henry W. Lyon, and James H. Dayton. He commanded the Concord at Manila.

Commander Edward P. Wood's promotion of ten numbers puts him ahead of Commanders Charles Belknap, Fernando P. Gilmore, Eugene H. C. Lentze, Wriel Zebree, Albert R. Couden, Edwin C. Pendleton, William Swift, Henry B. Mansfield, Eugene D. F. Heald, and Frederick M. Symonds. He commanded the Petrel at Manila.

THE DESTINATION OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The statement that the Fifth Cavalry and the Nineteenth Infantry, stationed at Mobile, are to go to the Philippines, telegraphed from Mobile, is not confirmed here. At the Adjutant General's office it was stated to-day that nothing was known of any such order.

Outside of the Adjutant General's office the report is pronounced by War Department officials palpably erroneous for the reason that the Fifth Cavalry is known to have embarked on board ship at Mobile, which it would assuredly not have done had it been destined for San Francisco. Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that he had not yet decided which volunteer regiments will be ordered to take the place of the Fifteenth Infantry at the Indian stations from which it is to be withdrawn, and to be stationed at San Francisco for coast defense purposes.

He has this matter still under consideration, and has had a list made of the regiments which have not yet been ordered from their home camps. These are as follows: Alabama, one regiment and one battalion; Kentucky, one regiment; Mississippi, one regiment; North Carolina, one regiment and one battalion; Tennessee, one regiment; Virginia, one regiment. The Tennessee regiment and one of the Iowa regiments are ready to move, and are awaiting the War Department's decision.

TROOP SHIPS FOR MANILA.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Assistant Secretary Melkeljohn to-day announced with considerable satisfaction that the troop ship Centennial, designed for the second Philippine expedition, would arrive at San Francisco probably to-morrow. She has been at one of the Pacific coast ports, and is fully equipped and ready for her work. At the same time, he said, the Ohio, also to go with the second expedition, will reach San Francisco on Saturday or Sunday, coaled for her long voyage, but not yet equipped.

Meanwhile arrangements for the second expedition are being hurriedly rushed, and the officials here hope that it will not be very long before the five vessels which are to compose it steam out of the Golden Gate on their long voyage across the Pacific.

The department was informed to-day of the arrival at San Francisco of the company of engineers from Willets Point, N. Y., in command of Capt. William C. Langfitt. The company is to be recruited to its full authorized strength of 150 men in the Pacific Coast States, and will form a valuable adjunct to Gen. Merritt's force.

PHILIPPINE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

They Put Spain in a Dilemma in Making Concessions to the Insurgents.

MADRID, June 2—5 P. M.—The religious orders in the Philippine Islands have placed the Government in a dilemma by demanding that the Government decide whether they are to withdraw from the archipelago or whether it will give them ample means to maintain their religious and political denomination, which, they say, is indispensable if they are to continue to act as auxiliaries of Spanish rule. Most of the Liberals and Republicans urge the Government to proceed with the reforms regardless of the religious orders, who, they add, must accept the situation, as they will never renounce their property interests there.

The Conservatives support the religious orders, and the Government is greatly embarrassed, as it does not wish to offend the religious party, while, at the same time, it feels that concessions to the insurgents at the expense of the priesthood afford the only chance of salvation for the Philippine Islands.

American Register for the China.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—At the opening of to-day's session the Senate passed a bill conferring American register upon the steamship China, one of the fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The China has been chartered by the War Department to transport troops to the Philippines. The China is now under the Hawaiian flag.

THE NAVY YARD NEWS.

The Damage to the Columbia Said to be More Severe than at First Supposed.

It was reported unofficially at the navy yard yesterday that the damage sustained by the cruiser Columbia in her collision with the steamer Foscolia off Fire Island last Saturday evening was more severe than at first supposed. It is said that the shock of the collision displaced her machinery, throwing her entire main engine system out of alignment. It is thought that she may not be able to get to sea again for forty days.

No official or definite information concerning the vessel's injuries could be obtained yesterday at the navy yard, where the Columbia lies in dry dock. The hole left in the vessel's hull by the bow of the Foscolia has not yet been patched up. The new plates are said to have arrived, however, and the work of ripping off the bent and broken plates and attaching the new ones will be begun probably to-day.

Capt. Burrell, the commanding officer of the collier Alexander, reported for duty yesterday morning. The Alexander was taking in the last of her coal supply yesterday, and is expected to leave the yard to-day.

The work of preparing the cruisers Topeka, Chicago, and Atlanta for sea is now being pushed forward with all possible haste. The work already done, particularly on the Chicago and Atlanta, has been directed largely upon the machinery, boilers, and interior fittings. This part of the work is nearing completion. A great deal will yet have to be done in mounting the heavy guns on both vessels. The Topeka's gun mounts will still have to be altered to fit the new six-pounders. She will probably be ready to put to sea within two weeks.

The torpedo boat McKee called at the navy yard yesterday on her way from Newport News to the torpedo station at Newport, R. I. After taking on coal she proceeded up the Sound.

Capt. William P. Beecombe, who has been assigned to command the converted cruiser Celtic, which is ready for sea, did not report for duty yesterday, as was expected. The destination of the Celtic is being kept secret.

The cruiser Badger, formerly the Yumuri, is almost ready to put to sea, but even her officers do not yet known her destination. She is armed with 5-inch broadside guns and a secondary battery of one, three, and six pounder rapid-fire rifles similar to the armament of the Prairie and Yankee.

The Scindia, another of the colliers lately purchased by the Government and refitted at the navy yard, sailed at 6 o'clock yesterday morning for Newport News. She will coal there and proceed to Cuban waters.

DISEASE ON THE SAN FRANCISCO.

It Is Feared the Entire Crew Will Have to be Relieved.

BOSTON, June 2.—The United States cruiser San Francisco arrived off the navy yard here shortly before 10 o'clock to-day, with ten of her seamen ill. The men were transferred to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea. Commander Howell of the San Francisco sent a telegram from Provincetown to Commodore Howison at the navy yard, yesterday, notifying him that the men were ill, and asking for a special detachment of sailors, petty officers, and marines to take the places of the members of the crew who are disabled.

This was the second time during the past week that the coast patrol cruiser has landed sick men here, and it is feared the entire crew will have to be relieved, and acclimated seamen from the receiving ship Wabash assigned to fill the vacancies. The sailors on the San Francisco have been accustomed to warm climates, and the rough weather which has swept over the coast during the last ten days has laid twenty-three of them up in the hospital at Chelsea with pneumonia, measles, and serious colds.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NYACK, N. Y., June 2.—The Prospect House here was burned to the ground this morning. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss on the building was $60,000, and on the contents probably $10,000; partly insured. The hotel was owned by Porter & Tate, and was built in 1876.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 2.—Fire last night totally burned Worthington Academy, the Episcopal college of the State. Loss, $65,000; insurance, $35,000.

BOSTON, June 2.—The structure in Grove Hall District, formerly used as Dr. Cullis's Home for Consumptives, was burned this morning. Loss, $10,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 2.—Six barns on Orawaupum Street, this village, were burned to-day. Five were owned by Daniel Smith and one by John W. Young. Two horses, one cow, hay, and grain were also consumed. The loss is about $6,000; no insurance.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 2. — The schoolhouse and church building in the Village of Howarth, Bergen County, was burned to-day. The first floor was used as the school, while the second floor was used by the Congregationalists as a place of worship. The building was of frame, and the damage will amount to about $7,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:25 A. M.—687 Cauldwell Avenue; J. Harrington; damage, $500.

10:20 A. M.—1,517 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

11:30 A. M.—517 East Eighty-third Street; M. Murray; damage, $20.

1:15 P. M.—241 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; A. E. Manehort; damage, $4,000.

2:15 P. M.—514 West Twenty-eighth Street; Mrs. Murphy; no damage.

6 P. M.—298 Broome Street; Israel Marcus; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—80 Norfolk Street; Barney Finkern; damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—251 East Thirty-third Street; Kelso & Son; no damage.

BEST & CO.
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Economy of our Boys' Clothing.

One way to lessen the cost of Boys' Clothing without cheapening the quality is to buy direct of the manufacturer—save all the usual intermediate profits. In this way

Our Boys' Clothing, made by Boys' Tailors,

Is really the least expensive, and sure to be the most satisfactory.

Sailor Suits, $4.85 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

60-62 West 23d St.

BOARD OF HEALTH EMPLOYES.

The Resolution That Their Salaries Be Paid While at War Is Rescinded.

It came to light yesterday that the Board of Health had rescinded its resolution of April 13 last continuing the salaries of its employes who enlisted in the army or navy for the war. The reason for this action was the realization that there was no appropriation for the continuation of such salaries. At a meeting of the board held on April 27 the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution of April 13, 1898, granting leave of absence to employes of this department who may be called into the United States military or naval service during the war with Spain be rescinded.

At the same meeting the following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That Russell Raynor be and is hereby granted leave of absence for the period that he may be in the United States military or naval service, during the war with Spain, and that his place in this department be held for him until his discharge from the United States service, also that his leave of absence shall take effect at the time of the filing of a certificate of an officer of the United States or State, showing enlistment in the United States service, with the Secretary of the Board of Health; also that the question as to the payment of the salary of Russell Raynor during the leave of absence be reserved until this board can determine its legal power to pay salaries to persons granted such leave of absence.

A like resolution was adopted in regard to Edmund Clarke, an assistant chemist, who is now stationed with the Signal Corps men at Montauk Point. His salary in the Health Department was $1,200 a year. His salary as a soldier is $35 a month. Mr. Raynor, who was a food inspector, is now with the Naval Militia.

The resolution rescinding the first was not given out for publication at the time.

SPANISH FOURS SHOW GAINS.

They Close at a Fractional Advance in London and Paris.

LONDON, June 2.—Spanish 4s opened at 34, ⅛ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 34¼, a net gain of ⅛.

PARIS, June 2.—Spanish 4s opened at 34 5-16. Yesterday's final price was 34⅛. They closed at 34⅜, a net gain of ¼.

Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, influenced by the decrease of the Bank of England's rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. Rentes were dull, being unfavorably influenced by the election scenes in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Spanish 4s and Italian securities were firm.

MADRID, June 2.—Spanish 4s closed today at 61.90. Gold was quoted at 82.50.

Y. M. C. A. IN ARMY CAMPS.

The President Asked for Permission to Follow the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, Col. J. J. McCook, and ex-Secretary John W. Foster had a long talk with the President about permitting Young Men's Christian Association workers to establish headquarters with the army camps when they are moved to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

The tents of the organization have been established at State and National camps up to this time, and much has been done to furnish entertainment for the soldier boys. The Young Men's Christian Association desires to keep up this work wherever the army goes, and seeks the consent of the President to do so. The President has taken the matter under advisement.

Wants to be a Brigadier.

ALBANY, June 2.—Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt called on Gov. Black to-day. Gen. Butt came here to importune the Governor to assist him in the attempt he is going to make to get an appointment as a Brigadier General in the volunteer army.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:31	Sun sets...7:26	Moon sets...3:11	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:15	Gov. Isl'd...6:16	H. Gate...8:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:34	Gov. Isl'd...6:45	H. Gate...8:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	1:30 P. M.	

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Adirondack, Fortune Island and	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Herschel, Pernambuco, &c.	5:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M

The Wanamaker Store

By Way of Recapitulation

THE stock of muslin underwear, originally of six hundred thousand pieces, receives to-day material additions and reinforcement. We would be lacking in gratitude if we did not express our appreciation of the instant and immense response of our Public to our announcements concerning this sale.

Clean, fresh, handsome garments they are, and, better yet, made by workers well paid, contented and healthful, in sunny, roomy rural factories, under rigid rules of sanitation and cleanliness.

We aim to give you the best, and the best cannot come from sweat-shops. We aim also to give you the best, cheapest, and a look over the hundreds of feet of counter space devoted to this sale will prove that we hit both marks.

Five hundred and sixty-eight miles of new ribbons, from Paterson, N. J., Basle, Switzerland, and St. Etienne, France, were here Tuesday morning for your selection. Miles and miles of them are here no longer, and the sale will continue until all are gone.

The prices on these give a new evidence of the power of mere bigness in buying. In many cases the prices are but half those that you have become accustomed to for equal grades.

The sale of gas ranges goes merrily on in the basement. In the cooking-by-gas school Miss Lemcke makes scores of converts twice a day to the ease, efficiency and economy of gas over coal for kitchen use. Everybody knows that gas is cooler and quicker. It remained to be taught that it is also cheaper. That, the people are finding out.

We are showing about one hundred styles in gas ranges, and in eight-tenths of Manhattan and all of Brooklyn and Long Island City ranges purchased from us will be connected free by the gas companies.

The Wanamaker Wheel Club is half through its second week of existence and is growing mightily. Application should be prompt if you desire to take advantage of its plan.

Humbers at $10 a month.
Monarchs at $8.33 a month.
Continentals at $5 a month.

These are easy terms for the procuring of the greatest wheel values we know.

Ready-to-Wear Summer Dresses. ARE you in a quandary as to what the dress shall be? Come here for inspiration. Able minds, trained taste and nimble fingers have been working for you all Winter. Here are the Summer styles. Take your choice. It would not be a Wanamaker collection if it were not both large in quantity and exquisite in detail. Prices to suit everybody, running from a duck skirt at 75c. to the most elaborate, artistic dreams embodied in organdie at $65.

Lawn and organdie dresses, in pretty and original styles, from $13 to $65.
Pique suits, in white and colors, from $5.50 to $45.
Duck suits from $7 to $16.50.
Linen suits from $4 to $22.50.

Of Separate Skirts, there's a good assortment, some of which are priced thus:

Of duck, from 75c. to $1.75.
Of crash, from 75c. to $2.
Of linen, from $1 to $4.50.
Of pique, from $1 to $7.

The arrival of so many suits and skirts for Summer wear crowds us somewhat. To gain space and gain it quickly we'll sell tailor-made suits to-day at prices you really can't resist. There are two lots:

At $12—Values up to $26; silk lined jackets.
At $15—Values up to $35; all silk lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Warm Weather Wearing Apparel for Children. THE Infants' and Children's Store on the second floor is stocked full with pretty, cool-looking clothing for the little ones. The fact that they're here proves that the garments are well made, and of good quality materials.

Children's muslin drawers, with hem and plaits, 2 yrs., 6c.; 4 yrs., 10c.; 6 yrs., 15c.; 8 and 10 yrs., 18c.; 12 and 14 yrs., 22c.

Children's muslin gowns, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, 2 to 6 yrs., 25c.; 8 to 12 yrs., 30c.

Children's dresses of pretty striped and figured lawns; prettily trimmed with lace-edged ruffles over shoulder and on neck and sleeves, 2 to 4 yrs., 50c.

Pique reefer, with full back; large sailor collar, trimmed with fine Swiss insertion; white, pink or blue, 1 to 4 yrs., $1.25.

Wash sailor hats for little ones; red, blue or pink; 1 and 2 yrs., 20c.

Lawn bonnets, deep ruffle of embroidery around face; insertion in crown; white only; all sizes; 50c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Very Good Reading. FOR people who love movement, spirit, dash and romance, together with a novel and interesting plot, charmingly developed, we recommend "The Pride of Jennico," by Egerton Castle, for sale in the book store at $1.10. It is full of incident; —the *pace* of the story is tremendous. There is enough of the clash of swords to make it a fascinating book for the lover of excitement and adventure, and the sweetness and charm of its love story will please even the most hackneyed novel reader. Altogether, a book worth buying.

Here are other hints of good reading:

FICTION
The General Manager's Story. H. E. Hamblen. $1.10.
The Forest Lovers. Maurice Hewlett. $1.10.
Penelope's Progress. Kate Douglass Wiggin. 80c.
A Desert Drama. Conan Doyle. 80c.
The Standard Bearer. S. R. Crockett. $1.10.
The Open Boat. Stephen Crane. 70c.
The Continental Dragoon. R. N. Stephens. $1.10.
The Red Lily. Anatole France. 90c.
The Lion of Janina. Maurus Jokai. 90c.
MISCELLANEOUS
Farthest North F. Nansen. $2.25.
Aristocracy and Evolution. W. H. Mallock. $2.25.
Joseph Jefferson at Home. N. H. Dole. $1.10.
France. J. E. C. Bodley. 2 vols. $3.60.
Bird Studies. Wm. E. Scott. $4.
Science of Political Economy. Henry George. $1.90.
Washington After the Revolution. Wm. E. Baker. $1.90.
American History Told by Contemporaries. Vol. 2. $1.50.
Standard Dictionary. Student's Edition. $1.90.
Ninth street.

A Suggestion for Summer Travelers. SUMMER travelers and sojourners by sea and lake and mountain who leave a closed-up city home behind them, are respectfully asked to consider the advantages of having any needed renovation done by us during their absence.

It's a saving all around. It will save you a great deal of annoyance and time and some money, for we shall make a special rate for this Summer work. We believe we have the most expert men in the decorative line to be found anywhere, and, if you wish, they will do your decorative thinking for you. If there is anything in this suggestion that strikes you favorably, drop us a line and we will send some one to talk with you.

Third floor.

Nearing the Limit. Our special edition of Ridpath's History of the World is nearly exhausted. After a few days you must again pay the regular price, which is double our special price. The publishers refuse to increase our edition, and our club must be closed. There will never be another chance to buy this set at this price.

Ridpath's History of the World

appeals especially to Americans just now. It covers the whole field of history and gives that familiarity with the past which is necessary to a correct appreciation of the war which we are now waging.

It is a remarkable coincidence that you are able to buy this great work at half price and on little payments just now when you need it most.

Send or Bring One Dollar To-day

JOHN WANAMAKER
New York

Inclosed find $1 for membership in the History Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

Name .....
Address .....

By joining the Wanamaker History Club *now*, you secure a set at half prices; and on easy payments. The complete set, eight massive volumes, 6,500 pages, 4,000 illustrations, is delivered on payment of membership fee—One Dollar. Fifteen monthly payments thereafter. $1.50 for cloth bound; $2 for half-Russia, by far the more durable and attractive; or $2.50 for sumptuous full morocco.

Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information sent free.

Candies—Cheap and Otherwise. WE sell mixed candies at sixty cents a pound, which we defy you to surpass in quality or toothsomeness or general candy goodness with any confectionery at any price. This is not only the best we make;—it is the best made.

We will sell you a pound of mixed chocolates at 20c. which, while of course not so good in quality as the 60c. grade, is nevertheless absolutely pure, and better than most that sell at double that price. Candies here are pure whatever their prices.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TRIED TO KILL AN OFFICER.

Miss Wolbert Objected to Having Marshal Pracht Evict Her Family and She Cut Him with a Razor.

City Marshal Charles M. Pracht had a lively experience yesterday afternoon in the home of Charles D. Wolbert, at 38 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, where he went to evict Wolbert and his family for non-payment of rent. Wolbert was intoxicated when the Marshal made his appearance, and remonstrated with Pracht, but to no avail. The Marshal had removed almost all of the household effects, when Miss Nellie Wolbert asked her father if he had a razor.

"There are two of my razors in a bureau drawer in the street," Wolbert said.

Without a word, Miss Wolbert went to the street and, opening the bureau drawer, selected one of the razors. Going back into the hallway of the house, she crouched behind a door and waited for Pracht, who soon came down stairs carrying a number of chairs. The woman sprang from her place of hiding and, rushing in front of the Marshal, drew the razor across his face a number of times.

The Marshal shouted for help and ran toward the street, followed by Miss Wolbert, who shouted: "I will kill you and drink your heart's blood."

Pracht fell exhausted and a policeman, attracted by the Marshal's cries, rushed to the house and placed Miss Wolbert and her father under arrest. Pracht's wounds are not serious.

A Meteor in Vermont.

CAMBRIDGE, Vt., June 2.—It was learned to-day that a meteorite or aerolite came to earth about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It landed in a meadow in the southern part of the town, and as it touched the earth it broke into five pieces, with a report which was heard for miles around. An investigation into the cause of the explosion led to the discovery of the broken stone.

New York Druggist Arrested.

BUFFALO, June 2.—United States special agents arrested a New York dealer in drugs named Herman Herwitz this morning on a train near Niagara Falls. It is charged that more than a thousand dollars' worth of alleged smuggled drugs were found in his possession. He was held in $1,250 bail.

CHARGE FOR FLOUR BRANDING.

The Trunk Line Association's Action Regarded as Unjust.

The Law Committee of the New York Produce Exchange may take up a question raised by the action of the Trunk Line Association in ordering a charge of 2 cents per barrel on all flour branded on railroad piers in its jurisdiction. This is regarded as an injury to the flour trade and unjust by members of the Exchange.

About three-quarters of the flour handled in this port is branded or rebranded, but the contention is that the operation is done by consignees, and that the railroads are at no expense or put to no inconvenience by it. The charge is all the more unpopular because it follows so quickly on the curtailment of free storage privileges. Some dealers attacked the charge as levying of tribute.

A railroad explanation of the tax was that men employed by receivers are untidy in their branding, and that often tiers of barrels are pulled down and have to be relaid by railroad men, so that the charge may be considered as for labor necessitated by the acts of the branders. It was, however, admitted that the two-cent impost would be collected whether the flour was left on the piers or removed at once after branding.

CLEVELAND BANKER DEAD.

John J. Shipperd, Who Figured in Sensational Suits, Passes Away.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2.—John J. Shipperd, the banker and broker, died last night, aged fifty-eight years. Shipperd was recently the defendant in sensational suits begun by Frank De Hass Robinson, in which it was charged that street railway bonds and other securities worth several hundred thousand dollars had been hypothecated by Shipperd. Shipperd's health began to fail soon after his arrest on a criminal charge, but he had been able to visit his office daily until within a week.

Intruder at Newburg Shot.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 2.—Philip Carmel, a German, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Denton Hopkins during the early morning hours to-day. Carmel was trying to enter the barn of Hopkins. Mrs. Hopkins discovered the intruder and called her husband, who picked up a shotgun and sent a full charge of shot into Carmel's head.

CITIZEN WOUNDS A SOLDIER.

Delpino Cut Private Green's Head with a Stone, and Just Escaped a Lynching.

Vencenzo Delpino, a young druggist, who lives at 259 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and P. H. Green, twenty-seven years old, of 19 Debevoise Place, who is a private in the Forty-seventh Regiment, which is now at Camp Black, got into a quarrel last night which, but for the timely appearance of policemen from the Bedford Avenue Station, might have precipitated a riot. Delpino, it is alleged, hurled a cobblestone at Private Green while the latter, who is visiting friends on a leave of absence, was passing through Roebling Street. After throwing the stone, which struck the private on the head, Delpino ran away, followed by Policeman Fielding and a crowd of men and women, which increased in numbers as the chase progressed. After a chase of two blocks, the fleeing man was made a prisoner, and then a crowd of more than 1,000 persons gathered about the policeman and his prisoner.

"Hang the Spaniard!" the crowd shouted, and the policeman, in order to protect his prisoner, drew his revolver and held the crowd at bay while awaiting the arrival of other policemen. The crowd that surged about the policeman and Delpino threw stones at the latter, but in a short time six policemen arrived and escorted the prisoner to the station house. He denied that he was a Spaniard, or that he had assaulted Green, whose wound was dressed and he was sent home. The prisoner will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-day.

SLEPT TOO NEAR ITS MOTHER.

Second Baby in the Same Family to be Smothered to Death.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 2.—The two-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hall of Somerset Street was found dead, lying near its mother, this morning when Hall arose to go to work.

An investigation showed that the baby had been smothered to death by sleeping too close to its mother. A year ago the Halls lost their first child in the same manner.

An Earthquake at Malone.

MALONE, N. Y., June 2.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt in Malone last evening at 10:15 o'clock.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL

Final Vote Expected in the Senate To-day After Action on the Bond Provision.

DEBATE ON POLITICAL LINES

Mr. Butler Raises the Question of Contributions to the Republican Campaign Fund of 1896—The Stamp Tax Adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—When the Senate adjourned this evening consideration of the war revenue measure, so far as the amendments proposed by the Finance Committee are concerned, was completed, with the exception of the bond provision and the amendments proposed by the Democrats in lieu of the bond paragraph. While no agreement was reached fixing a time for the taking of a final vote upon the bill, it was the expressed opinion on both sides of the Chamber that a vote would be taken to-morrow before adjournment. Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) in charge of the measure, announced that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until a vote was reached.

All of the committee amendments considered to-day were agreed to. Several efforts were made to amend or eliminate committee amendments, but the attempt in each case was unsuccessful.

To-day's discussion of the bill was opened by Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.) He regretted that the Finance Committee had not seen fit to present to the Senate a genuine revenue bill. In the circumstances the responsibility for delay in the passage of the pending measure rested, he said, upon those who had placed in the bill provisions that had no place in a revenue measure. He expressed his regrets that those holding peculiar views on the money question had seen fit to raise those controverted questions of finance incorporated in the measure, as it forced those who differed with the committee on those questions to discuss them.

Mr. Butler made a characteristic attack upon the Republican Party, in the course of which he arraigned what he said was the determination of the majority of the Senate to incorporate in the bill a provision for the issue of bonds. He made serious reflections upon the Senate itself, charging that its majority had been "unduly influenced" upon the question of bonds.

This statement brought to his feet Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) who demanded that Mr. Butler make his charges more specific.

Discussion of Campaign Fund.

In the course of a colloquy between the two Senators, Mr. Butler declared that immense sums had been contributed to the Republican Presidential campaign fund by "the trusts and monopolists and bondholders and money changers," and that 99 per cent. of the money had been raised and paid over to the Republican Party under a contract that certain legislation promoting the interests of the trusts and monopolies should be enacted.

Mr. Gallinger insisted that Mr. Butler had no right under the rules to arraign him or his party unless he had definite and specific charges to present.

Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.,) inquired of Mr. Butler what authority he had for saying that 99 per cent. of the money paid to the Republican campaign fund was paid under contract that the donors should have special legislation.

"I wish to congratulate the Republican Party upon its new defender," replied Mr. Butler.

"If expressing a desire for definite information is defending the Republican Party," declared Mr. Kyle, "I am glad to do it. As the Chairman of the Populist Party, the Senator (Mr. Butler) has made a charge that is at least extravagant. He is making his statements as the representative of the Populist Party, and he ought to be certain of his position before making them."

Mr. Butler said that while he believed the statement to be true, he had not made it upon his own responsibility with personal knowledge of the truth. "I have learned," said he, "in the course of my experience as Chairman of the Populist Party Committee, that there are interests which will contribute to the support of any party in return for an agreement that that party will support legislation favorable to those interests."

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) interjected the remark that he had no doubt that the Senator knew what he was talking about, but Republican Senators had not been approached in any such manner as indicated.

Allen's Proposed Investigation.

Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) followed in a heated colloquy over the resolution introduced by the latter, providing for an investigation of the campaign methods of the various parties in the last Presidential campaign. The former, who is a member of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, to which the resolution was referred, said he was willing to go into the investigation at any time, but no proof had been presented to the committee that it was necessary. He pointed out that the other two members of the committee had supported the same Presidential candidate in 1896 as had Mr. Allen, and that he ought to labor with them if he desired action upon his resolution.

Mr. Allen insisted that Mr. Gallinger was endeavoring to escape responsibility by attempting to load it upon the shoulders of others.

Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) in the course of a brief but heated statement, said that the charges made by Mr. Butler were believed by the people and ought to be investigated by the Senate. He declared that it was notorious that the Republican Party had spent more money in the one campaign of 1896 than it had spent in all previous campaigns since 1856. He added that no party had ever employed methods in a campaign so corrupt as were the methods of the Republican Party in that campaign, and that such methods were a menace to our form of government. He would be glad, he said, to give up three months of the hot weather in making such an investigation as was provided for by the resolution of Mr. Allen.

Mr. Gallinger replied that he was willing to enter upon the investigation as soon as Mr. Teller could induce his political colleagues to take action. He directed attention to the fact that the committee was composed of one Democrat, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Mr. Jones of Nevada, a member of the Populist Party, and himself, a Republican.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said he had directed attention to the charges of the large use of money by the Republican campaign managers in 1896, and had suggested that they ought to be investigated, but the resolution of Mr. Allen had gone to its death on the 4th of last March, "not through any fault of the Gallinger family, nor through any fault of the New Hampshire family, but solely through the fault of the Jones family."

While expressing a willingness that every act of the Democratic National Committee should be scrutinized, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said he did not believe any tangible results would come from such an investigation as had been contemplated.

Mr. Butler then resumed his speech, in the course of which he opposed any increase of the bonded debt.

Changes in the Stamp Tax.

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) on behalf of the Finance Committee, offered some formal amendments to the paragraph relating to the stamp tax on medicinal articles put up as proprietary articles. As amended the paragraph reads:

"Provided that no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor upon any medicine sold to, or for the use of, any person which may be mixed or compounded for said person according to the written receipt or prescription of any practicing physician or surgeon. And the stamp taxes provided for in Schedule B shall apply to all medicinal articles compounded by any formula, published or unpublished, which are put up in style or manner similar to that of patent, trade mark, or proprietary medicine in general, or which are advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment or as having any special claim to merit or to any peculiar advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect."

The paragraph relating to insurance companies on the industrial or weekly payment plan was so amended as to provide that the tax shall be 50 per cent. of the first weekly payment of premium. The tax does not apply to the fraternal or lodge insurance companies. The paragraph was further amended so as to include in the insurance organizations exempted from the tax employes' relief associations and farmers' co-operative societies.

The committee amendment placing a stamp tax upon all receipts for money was adopted.

Schedule B, relating to the tax on proprietary articles, was so amended as to make it read "medicinal proprietary articles." An exception in favor of "natural spring waters" was made in the tax placed upon waters.

From the committee amendment providing that all articles covered by Schedule B, which are in the hands of manufacturers, wholesale or retail dealers shall be taxed, Mr. Faulkner (Dem., West Va.,) proposed to strike out the clauses of the amendment which include the stocks of proprietary articles in the hands of wholesale or retail druggists. He maintained that it would be working an injustice to the dealers who had "purchased the goods and had them in stock."

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) held that if the amendment was adopted it would render the provision useless.

Mr. Faulkner's amendment was rejected, 26 to 44.

Mr. Allen proposed an amendment to the paragraph exempting all articles in the hands of retail dealers. It was rejected.

Tax On Sales at Retail.

The committee amendment was then agreed to. It provides that upon all the articles and preparations at present in the hands of manufacturers or of wholesale or retail dealers the tax stamp shall be placed by the dealer when the articles are sold at retail.

Mr. Gallinger offered an amendment reducing by one-half the taxes levied upon all medicinal proprietary articles, preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, &c., included in schedule B. He maintained that the tax was onerous and unnecessary.

In antagonizing the amendment Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) said Schedule B had given the committee more trouble than any other part of the bill, but he was satisfied that the tax proposed by the committee was equitable and just. The tax on these articles was insignificant, he said, compared with that on beer and tobacco, and they were well able to stand it.

The amendment was rejected, 22 to 47.

Mr. Allison said that as the bill was now completed so far as the committee amendments were concerned, except as to the bond provision and the substitutes offered for it, he would be glad if an arrangement for a final vote could be effected. He believed that the bill could be disposed of to-morrow, and hoped that it might be, as such a consummation was praticularly desirable.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) had no doubt that a final vote on the bill would be reached to-morrow, but objected to an agreement.

Mr. Allison then gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until the bill was completed and passed.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) offered an amendment levying a tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent. upon the gross receipts of every person, firm, or corporation operating sleeping cars on railroads. In offering the amendment he said:

"This amendment will permit the payment of a part of the war burdens by the sleeping car companies. They have been long desirous of contributing to the Government's expense, but could not because of the lack of necessary legislation. Such a tax as I propose will not fall, I fancy, upon the consumer."

After agreeing to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow the Senate at 5:20 P. M. went into executive session and shortly afterward adjourned.

URGENCY DEFICIENCY BILL.

House Passes the Measure Providing $17,845,000 for Emergency Expenses of the War.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House practically without debate passed to-day the Urgency Deficiency bill providing $7,845,000 for emergency expenses of the Army and Navy Departments incident to the war, available until Dec. 31, 1898. It was based upon estimates received recently from the departments, and carries items contemplated in the Philippine expedition and the early movement upon Cuba.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) from the Committee on Appropriations, presented the bill. In Committee of the Whole Mr. Cannon explained the presentation of the measure. He said it was the policy of the Committee on Appropriations to hold back the General Deficiency bill until practically the close of the session in order to catch up all items that may develop as necessary up to the latest moment of the session. Meantime the present bill was urgent, and had been reported for present consideration because its items could not wait upon the General Deficiency bill. Incidentally he estimated the appropriations already made on account of the war and likely to develop as essential, including the first six months of the coming fiscal year, at $350,000,000. In response to a question from Mr. Dingley, Mr. Cannon said the war would cost approximately $600,000,000, provided it should continue one year.

A suggestion from Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) that cooks should be provided for the troops at Camp Algers precipitated a discussion upon the conditions which exist there. Such veterans as Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Livingston (Ga.) discoursed upon the necessity of soldiers undergoing in the process of hardening what seemed grave hardships compared with conditions to which they were accustomed at home. They drew comparisons between present conditions and those existing in the civil war, showing that present provisions are better.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) vigorously criticised the War Department for allowing but seven days in which to receive bids for supplies. He declared grave injustice was being done the South, and notably Tennessee, in discriminating in favor of manufacturers of other sections.

"The main thing before us now is to pass this bill," declared Mr. Cannon. "The money cannot be spent until appropriated. Some gentlemen come here and cry out and complain because in a twinkling an army, fully equipped, with tents, uniforms, provisions, guns, and everything for comfort, is not ready now, and now here comes the cyclone from Tennessee and says, 'My God, you don't give but seven days for us to bid.'"

The reading of the bill at length proceeded, and it was passed unanimously without further debate.

Relief for Ruiz's Widow.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Representative Cummings of New York introduced a bill to-day for the relief of the widow of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, deceased. It directs the payment of $75,000 to her out of the money paid into the Treasury as the share of the United States in the proceeds from the sale of any prizes of war taken by the United States ships from Spain or its citizens, or proceeds arising from any conquest made by the United States of Spanish possessions or property. The money is to be paid Mrs. Ruiz, who is now residing in this city, as indemnity for the illegal imprisonment and killing of Dr. Ruiz, who was an American citizen, by the authorities of the Spanish Government in Cuba, in February, 1897. The Ruiz case has figured conspicuously in the correspondence of the State Department.

Two Matrons for Each Regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Senator Faulkner to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint two matrons for each regiment of volunteers to serve during the war with Spain. Their duty is prescribed as follows: To mend, darn, wash the clothing, and see to the sanitary condition of the men of their respective regiments. The bill provides that the matrons must be between the age of thirty-five and fifty-five and of good moral character. Senator Faulkner explained that the bill was introduced at the request of a number of worthy ladies.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Marshal, District of Connecticut—Edson S. Bishop.

Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia—S. Herbert Giesy.

Receiver of Public Moneys, Evanston, Wyoming—Benjamin M. Ausherman.

Agent for Indians of Crow Agency, Montana—Edward H. Becker.

Indian Agent of Mescalero Agency in New Mexico—Walter McM. Luttrell, now physician at that agency.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION

Annexationists Think It Scarcely Less Important than the Defeat of Spain.

OPPOSITION NOT OVERCOME

Speaker Reed Intimates that He Has Not Surrendered—The President Not Expected to Seize the Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Scarcely less important, in the eyes of the advocates of Hawaiian annexation, than the success of the war against Spain, is the successful termination of the effort now being made, at both ends of the Capitol, to "jam through" the bill to annex the Hawaiian Islands.

The leading men in the opposition characterize the bill as a "job" and a "steal," to benefit a few and to promote no great public end, or advance any necessary policy. The men who insist that the United States has already given Hawaii every indication of foolish friendship in releasing the sugar growers of the islands from the payment of more than sixty millions of dollars of duties they might have been compelled to pay, on the theory that the importer gets the tax out of the grower, say that the shouting for annexation is merely an effort to make use of a new appetite for annexation, to promote selfish capitalists and speculators, and to load the United States with a debt of more than 4,000,000 which the Dole Government does not care to raise.

Speaker Reed is reported by the advocates of annexation as having "surrendered" and assured the annexationists that the House will have an opportunity to vote upon a bill to annex. He smiles when this report is mentioned to him, and replies that he is not so sure that the "job" will get through. He does not share Senator Lodge's impression that the majority has lost the power, in the House, to have its way, and suggests that since Mr. Lodge has become a Senator he perhaps may have lost some power to perceive as clearly as he could when he was merely a member of the House.

There is no doubt that Hawaiian annexation must wait upon the revenue bill now dragging its way through the Senate. Legislation is always subject to delays, and it would not be wonderful if the Hawaiian bill were delayed by perfectly reasonable obstructions, not prepared for it, but occurring in the natural course of business.

The intimation that the President will seize the islands in case Congress neglects to authorize their annexation is doubted by those who have considered the matter. As one prominent opponent of annexation said to-day, "I do not believe the President will seize the islands upon any pretext. That would be assuming a grave responsibility. The President is not seeking responsibilities in addition to those clearly imposed upon him. No, the 'job' will not be consummated with the assistance of Executive violence."

Assuming that the Hawaiian resolution will pass the House during the present session, the Senatorial supporters of annexation are counting upon securing action by the Senate before adjournment. They have consulted among themselves, and have reached the conclusion that there is a sufficient number of Senators willing to remain in session indefinitely to assure action. It is, they say, their purpose to insist that Congress shall remain in session until the resolution shall be acted upon, and they assert that the President is desirous that this course shall be pursued.

It is quite certain that this effort will be stubbornly antagonized if made, and the probabilities are that if necessary the contract between the members of the Finance Committee will be brought to public notice. The Democratic members of the committee assert that there was a solemn agreement that the Hawaiian question should not come up in any shape in the Senate during the present session providing the Democratic members would assist in securing speedy action upon the Revenue bill. This they claim to have done to the best of their ability, and they say they will insist that the Republican members of the committee keep their part of the compact.

On the other hand, the supporters of annexation declare there has been no expedition of the Revenue bill, and add that the position assumed by the Administration in active support of Hawaii will materially assist them in overcoming the opposition of the members of the Finance Committee. They even declare that since the military necessity of securing Hawaii has been made apparent, some of the Democratic members of the committee who heretofore have been counted among the stanchest opponents of annexation will not insist upon compliance with the agreement.

HAWAII ALREADY OUR ALLY.

Said to Have Abandoned Neutrality by Allowing Ships to Coal.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The naval officials consider Hawaii has become an ally of the United States Government in the present war with Spain, and that this Government is responsible for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands from the consequences of their friendship for us. According to the calculations of the officials of the Navy Department, the United States cruiser Charleston arrived at Honolulu last Saturday. She has probably completed the taking aboard of a full coal supply, and is now again on her way westward, bound for the Philippines.

The coal was accumulated at Honolulu by United States Consul General Haywood, and in allowing the Charleston to take on a supply to carry on operations against Spanish territory, the Government of Hawaii has cast away all semblance of neutrality in the present contest, and has thrown in her fortunes with the United States. Unless we protect her, it is argued, she is subject to punishment at the hands of Spain. Moreover, the offense against neutrality is to be repeated, for it is expected that to-day the advance guard of the transports carrying troops to Manila are entering Honolulu Harbor to replenish their coal supply.

The Annexation of Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—The report from Washington that the annexation of Hawaii is about to be consummated is given much credence by the officers at Camp Merritt, and they are already figuring on an order to send troops to the islands to look after the United States' interests, and some of the volunteers who fear that they will not be sent to the Philippines are counting upon being turned to Hawaii as a place of second choice.

McCORD CLAIM ARBITRATOR.

Sir Henry Strong to Settle the Amount Due from Peru.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Sir Henry Strong, a British jurist, has accepted appointment as arbitrator to settle the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Republic of Peru to Victor McCord. Mr. McCord was a railroad engineer, and during a revolution in Peru was confined in jail and harshly treated by the Peruvian officials.

The United States Government preferred a claim for indemnity on McCord's account and after dragging along for twenty years the case now goes to arbitration with a fair prospect of a settlement within a few months.

AN EXHIBITION OF POSTERS.

Effort to Show Bavarians the Advantages of Advertising.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Consul Weber of Nuremburg writes to the State Department of a small but very unique exposition called the "International Exposition of Placards" now being held in that city. Its purpose is to demonstrate to the Bavarians the advantages of advertising by posters.

American, French, Belgian, English, Russian, Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Norwegian, Dutch, Japanese, and German placards are exhibited, but French and Belgian are predominant. Another exposition will be held next year as a continuance of the present one, in which only German placards are to be exhibited.

MADURO BROS. & CO.,
Clothiers and Furnishers,
110 & 112 Nassau St.

An Opportunity to Purchase the
HIGHEST GRADE CLOTHING
at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
CAUSE:

The unseasonable weather of April and May compels us to quote the following prices for all our Blue and Black Serge Suits, absolutely guaranteed as to color and all details. Fancy Worsteds and Cheviots are likewise included.

SUITS intended to sell at $20, now $14.50
SUITS " " 22, now $16.50
SUITS " " 25, now $20.00

This is not a clearance sale of broken lots, or old stock. All are new, up-to-date goods, and made in our inimitable manner. Bicycle Suits and odd Pants at proportionate reductions.

MADURO BROS. & CO.,
110 & 112 Nassau Street,
Near Ann St.

END OF PELAGIC SEALING.

Canada Likely to Stop the Practice Owing to the Small Number of Ships Engaged in It.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Canadian negotiations recently concluded here led to the signing of a protocol which formally agreed to the exact subjects to be submitted to an international commission. While the protocol makes no preliminary agreement on the several question, yet it is the general understanding among officials that the Bering Sea question will be adjusted and finally settled by the complete termination of pelagic sealing.

This has been a source of controversy for many years, the United States seeking to put an end to pelagic sealing, and Canada, through the Imperial Government, contesting against this termination of an industry very profitable to many citizens of the Canadian Pacific Coast. During the recent negotiations, however, it developed that this industry was practically extinct and was no longer profitable to any considerable number of Canadians. It was stated by those well versed in the matter that only two Canadian vessels were engaged at present in sealing operations in Bering Sea. Heretofore the Canadian sealers have gone to the Bering Sea by the hundred, and it was impossible for Canada to stop the industry without paying these sealers a very considerable sum, running into the millions, for the extermination of their industry.

Now, however, under the changed conditions in addition to those clearly imposed upon him. No, the "job" will not be consummated with the assistance of Executive violence."

Assuming that the Hawaiian resolution will pass the House during the present session, the Senatorial supporters of annexation are counting upon securing action by the Senate before adjournment. They have consulted among themselves, and have reached the conclusion that there is a sufficient number of Senators willing to remain in session indefinitely to assure action. It is, they say, their purpose to insist that Congress shall remain in session until the resolution shall be acted upon, and they assert that the President is desirous that this course shall be pursued.

It is quite certain that this effort will be stubbornly antagonized if made, and the probabilities are that if necessary the contract between the members of the Finance Committee will be brought to public notice. The Democratic members of the committee assert that there was a solemn agreement that the Hawaiian question should not come up in any shape in the Senate during the present session providing the Democratic members would assist in securing speedy action upon the Revenue bill. This they claim to have done to the best of their ability, and they say they will insist that the Republican members of the committee keep their part of the compact.

On the other hand, the supporters of annexation declare there has been no expedition of the Revenue bill, and add that the position assumed by the Administration in active support of Hawaii will materially assist them in overcoming the opposition of the members of the Finance Committee. They even declare that since the military necessity of securing Hawaii has been made apparent, some of the Democratic members of the committee who heretofore have been counted among the stanchest opponents of annexation will not insist upon compliance with the agreement.

HAWAII ALREADY OUR ALLY.

Said to Have Abandoned Neutrality by Allowing Ships to Coal.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The naval officials consider Hawaii has become an ally of the United States Government in the present war with Spain, and that this Government is responsible for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands from the consequences of their friendship for us. According to the calculations of the officials of the Navy Department, the United States cruiser Charleston arrived at Honolulu last Saturday. She has probably completed the taking aboard of a full coal supply, and is now again on her way westward, bound for the Philippines.

The coal was accumulated at Honolulu by United States Consul General Haywood, and in allowing the Charleston to take on a supply to carry on operations against Spanish territory, the Government of Hawaii has cast away all semblance of neutrality in the present contest, and has thrown in her fortunes with the United States. Unless we protect her, it is argued, she is subject to punishment at the hands of Spain. Moreover, the offense against neutrality is to be repeated, for it is expected that to-day the advance guard of the transports carrying troops to Manila are entering Honolulu Harbor to replenish their coal supply.

The Annexation of Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—The report from Washington that the annexation of Hawaii is about to be consummated is given much credence by the officers at Camp Merritt, and they are already figuring on an order to send troops to the islands to look after the United States' interests, and some of the volunteers who fear that they will not be sent to the Philippines are counting upon being turned to Hawaii as a place of second choice.

McCORD CLAIM ARBITRATOR.

Sir Henry Strong to Settle the Amount Due from Peru.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Sir Henry Strong, a British jurist, has accepted appointment as arbitrator to settle the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Republic of Peru to Victor McCord. Mr. McCord was a railroad engineer, and during a revolution in Peru was confined in jail and harshly treated by the Peruvian officials.

The United States Government preferred a claim for indemnity on McCord's account and after dragging along for twenty years the case now goes to arbitration with a fair prospect of a settlement within a few months.

AN EXHIBITION OF POSTERS.

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Canvass on Currency Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A canvass of the House is being made to determine how many of the Republicans favor currency legislation at this session and immediate consideration of the General Banking and Currency bill soon to be reported from the committee. It

MIRTHFUL IN FRONT AGAIN

He Won the Parkway Handicap from Semper Ego and Royal Stag at Gravesend.

A LOSS FOR TAMMANY BOYS

They Backed Maximo Gomez as a Good Thing and He Was the Last to Finish—Mr. Phinizy Won a Race for His Supporters.

A perfect day for racing, a good crowd at the track, and pretty fair sport as a whole, is the brief story of yesterday's racing at Gravesend. The feature was, of course, the race for the Parkway Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth. It was the third race on the card, and had a half-dozen starters with the Belmont colt, Don de Oro, favorite in the speculation, and George Keene a strong second choice, for no reason on earth that was apparent, unless it was that Sloan was in the saddle.

Semper Ego running free, and Cleophus under a strong pull, acted as pacemakers for the party, Sims holding Don de Oro under a strong wrap to prevent him from going to the front, as he plainly wished to for the first half mile of the run. Royal Stag stuck to Don as if he was the one the South African racer had to beat, until, when six furlongs had been run, it was clear that the Don had had all the vim choked out of him and would not be in it. At the same time Littlefield, who had been trailing with Mirthful, sent that Morris colt around on the outside of the field. He got to the front, making the far turn and going into the stretch a trifle in front of Semper Ego, who, still running freely, had kept the lead to that point. Littlefield decided to take no chances on the stretch, for he sent the Morris colt along with a rush, and did not stop riding hard until he had made certain that he had the race clinched, "rushing by" the judges at least a half-dozen lengths in front of Semper Ego and Royal Stag, who had a hammer and tongs fight of it all through the stretch for the second money, the former finally getting it by a half length.

The Other Races.

A misunderstanding as to the instructions for scratching Mr. Galway's horse Imperator cost Mr. Galway a race. The horse was to have been scratched in the opening handicap at a mile, but instead was scratched in the fifth race at five and a half furlongs. From the way in which Imperator ran in front for seven furlongs in the first race, in which he had to start, it looked certain that he would have won the fifth race. Imperator opened up a big lead, and held it for seven furlongs, but in the run through the stretch Tillo, the favorite, easily caught and passed him, and won as he pleased. The Galway horse stopped so fast near the end too, that Howard S. nipped him on the post for the second money.

Whiplash made a runaway race of the five-furlong dash, Doggett, who rode her, taking no chances with the filly after he got to the front from one of the best starts Mr. Fitzgerald has made in this district. Sloan, who rode Ornamental, and Sims, who had the mount on the favorite, both thought she would come back to her field. But Doggett thought differently, and so won the race easily. Ornamental had a tight fit for the second money, for Loiter came fast at the finish, but not quite fast enough to get the second out of the race.

Mr. Phinizy, was tipped and touted all over the track as a good thing for the maiden two-year-old race, and he proved to be just that. He allowed Tendresse and Muggins to make the running to the head of the stretch and then, coming from the rack beat them home handily by a couple of lengths. Extreme seemed to have left his speed in the stable yesterday. He may find it again soon, for another "killing," such as the possessors of the Phinizy tip had yesterday.

The Tammany crowd let themselves loose in the fifth race, led by Mayor Van Wyck and "Johnny" Carroll, playing Maximo Gomez heavily for the place, as it was asserted that he could not lose, as he was full of the "dope," and Taral was up. But the "dope" didn't work. Maximo Gomez was absolutely last at the end of the run and the Tammany Sachems left their good money in the betting ring. The race was an easy one for Mr. Baiter, who ran in company with Sanders as long as Sloan cared to hold him back. When he gave him his head Mr. Balter came home alone, winning with the greatest of ease.

Zanone wound up the day's sport by winning the selling sprint for the popular "Mattie" Corbett, with the good fat price of 10 to 1 against him. And "Mattie" was down on his good thing with both feet. So he and his friends made the layers squeal when the race was over, even though the favorite, Dolando, with the immortal Sloan in the saddle, ran second and Leedsville, a strong second choice, lasted long enough to finish third, so that the knights of the slate and odds sheet managed to escape being hard hit on the bets on outsiders "to show." Zanone and Leedsville were both so tired at the end that they collided, but no claim of foul was made.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, half forfeit, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Tillo, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 4 years, by Leonatus-Puritan Lass, 126 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Sims)
2—Howard S., Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 4, 100, 3 to 1.....(Sloan)
3—Imperator, J. Galway's br. c., 4, 106, 12 to 1.....(Songer)

Ortoland, 3, 98, 20 to 1. (O'Connor,) and Ben Eder, 5, 119, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Whiplash, J. W. Colt's b. f., by Ben Strome-Whipcord, 109 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Ornamental, Arthur White's ch. f., 118, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sloan)
3—Loiter, Sensational Stable's b. f., 106, 6 to 1.....(O'Donnell)

Lady Meddlesome, 108, 7 to 5, (Sims;) Thermette, 118, 5 to 1, (Hirsch;) Miriam Claire, 106, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Avoca, 106, 6 to 1, (Neville;) Bertie Gray, 106, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Requita, 106, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Lyric, 106, 30 to 1, (Irving,) and Prosaic, 107, 60 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Parkway Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000 added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Mirthful, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3 years, by Hagioscope-Sister Cheerful, 111 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Littlefield)
2—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5, 114, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5, 121, 6 to 1.....(Williams)

Don de Oro, 4, 126, 8 to 5, (Sims;) George Keene, 3, 111, 7 to 2, (Sloan,) and Cleophus, 4, 124, 20 to 1, (Lamle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by a half dozen lengths; a half length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $600 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Mr. Phinizy, W. Walker's ch. c., by Phoenix-Interest, 110 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Tendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., by Kinglike-Pouponne, 107 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Muggins, J. S. Curtis's b. c., 110, 5 to 1.....(Irving)

Extreme, 110, 5 to 1, (Lewis;) Jean Ingelow, 107, 15 to 1, (Coyle;) Ellerdale, 110, 4 to 1, (Songer;) Subject, 107, 20 to 1, (Hirsh,) and Sir Christopher, 107, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $600 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50½.

1—Mr. Baiter, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., by Iroquois-Carlotta, 109 pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Sanders, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 109, 12 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Lauderman, W. Walker's br. c., 109, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Rappahannock, 109, 15 to 1, (Jackson,) and Maximo Gomez, 113, 20 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $500 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

No bid for the winner.

1—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., 5 years, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, $900, 102 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Dolando, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., 5, 103, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloan)
3—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. c., 4, 106, 18 to 5.....(Maher)

Rotterdam, 4, 109, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Nick 7, 103, 20 to 1, (Salyers;) Dr. Sharp, 3, 99, 7 to 1, (Jones;) Reprisal, 3, 104, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Her Own, 4, 96, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tanis, 3, 103, 60 to 1, (Songer;) Captain Smith, 3, 84, 30 to 1, (Seaton;) Orida, 5, 101, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Vigenta, 3, 109, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

Guinette, the Pacer, is Dead.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The pacing stallion Guinette, 2:05, matched for $20,000 with John R. Gentry, 2:00½, and owned by James A. Murphy of this city, is dead of heart failure. Guinette was bought by Mr. Murphy on Oct. 29 last of A. L. Libby of Boston, Mass., for $7,000.

New Turf Guide.

The new edition of The Official Turf Guide, with all the races up to and including those of June 1, was issued yesterday, and can be had by racing men to-day.

COACH LEHMANN AND HARVARD

He Says He Will Not Return to the Work Next Year.

BOSTON, June 2.—In an interview with a Post reporter yesterday, Mr. R. C. Lehmann, the English coach of the Harvard crew, said:

"Whether Harvard wins or loses, I shall not return to America next year to coach the Harvard eight. I cannot afford to give my Fall and Spring to the work. I do not mean that I shall not come to America again, but I shall not take full charge of the crew."

Heckler Wins the Derby Plate.

LONDON, June 2.—At the second day's racing of the Manchester Whitsuntide meeting to-day, R. C. Garton's three-year-old chestnut colt Heckler won the Derby Plate of 500 sovereigns.

This race is for three-year-olds and upward, entrance 2 sovereigns.

The course was about one mile, and the result in detail was as follows: Mr. R. C. Garton's three-year-old chestnut colt Heckler, by Heckberry-Blinker, won; Mr. J. Lowther's three-year-old bay colt Royal Warden, by King Monmouth-Warden Belle, second; the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old chestnut colt Borzak, by Sensation-Belphoebe, third.

THE JANE GREY VICTIMS.

Several Members of the Klondike Party Drowned in the North Pacific Were from New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 2.—Edward F. Ritter of this city was one of thirty-five Klondike prospectors who lost their lives by the sinking of the schooner Jane Grey, which left Seattle on May 18, bound for Norton and Kotzebue Sounds, Alaska, and the Klondike. Mr. Ritter's brother, George, who is an instructor of music in this city, believes that the press reports of his brother's death are correct. He remarked that it was a great shock to him. He thought that when his brother made the dangerous passage of the Straits of Magellan and Cape Horn that his troubles were over.

Mr. Ritter, who was about thirty-five years of age, and unmarried, was one of a party of fifteen men who sailed from Lynn, Mass., on the fishing schooner Abbie M. Deering on Nov. 10 for the Klondike. Another member of the party was Louis R. Corson, a printer. They sailed down the east coast of both American continents, around Cape Horn, and up the Pacific Coast, reaching San Francisco in April. In that city the party broke up and Mr. Ritter joined the expedition that sailed from Seattle on the Jane Gray on May 18. He was the only member of the Deering party on the lost vessel. George Ritter receivd a letter from his brother saying that he intended to sail on the Jane Gray.

Great interest was aroused in the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday, by the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the names of the Rev. V. G. Gambell, Mrs. Gambell, and infant, as among those drowned through the loss of the steamer Jane Gray in the North Pacific Ocean. The Rev. Mr. Gambell was a missionary sent out by the Presbyterian Home Board in this city, and he had been at St. Lawrence Island for a period of about two years. Last Summer he returned for medical treatment, for his wife, and was now on his way back to his station. His friends here are at a loss to understand why the family were on a steamer instead of on a revenue cutter unless it was that they were unable to get a Government boat.

The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson is reported to have said while at the recent General Assembly that scores of boats sailing north this Spring were totally unfit for sea service. Such may have been the case with the Jane Grey. The work on St. Lawrence Island had been most prosperous. The people are Alaskan Indians, and not so many in numbers as a few years ago, a famine one Winter three years since having wiped out nearly one-half the population. St. Lawrence is almost at the extreme end of the Alaskan peninsula and but thirty-five miles from the Siberian coast.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 2.—Wilbur Doxsey, eighteen years of age, son of Elmery Doxsey of Lynbrook, was one of the victims who went down with the schooner Lady Jane Grey, wrecked on Sunday near Cape Flattery, while on the way to Seattle. Job Johnson of Springfield was revived after being in the water, clinging to the wreckage, for two hours. The young men started for the Klondike together several weeks ago. Doxsey was assistant station agent at Lynbrook for some time, and gave up the place to make his fortune in the gold fields.

STARVED, BURDENED WITH GOLD

Deserted on a Klondike Trail, an Iowa Man Perished All Alone.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 2.—Loaded with wealth, but deserted and starving, John Rochel, once a well-known manufacturer in Sioux City, perished last April on the trail between Dawson City and Alaskan points. The news of his death reached here in a letter to his widow, written by Richard Hendrickson, from Seattle, under date of March 24.

The details of Rochel's death are meagre, but from what can be gleaned it appears that he was returning from the mines, after disposing of a valuable claim. His party was short of provisions, and as Rochel, who was quite an old man, delayed the march, it was decided to abandon him. Rochel had been engaged here in the manufacture of brick, but was tempted from home by the stories of immense wealth in Alaska. From all accounts, he was among the luckiest of the miners at Dawson City, but was unable to bring his winnings back to civilization. His body will be brought here for burial.

A TEXAS FISHING CLUB.

Hetty Green's Son Promoter, President McKinley Member.

DALLAS, Texas, June 2.—A fishing club, to be known as the Tarpon Club of Tarpon, Texas, has been organized here. E. H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green and Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee of Texas, is the chief promoter.

The wealth of the membership of the Tarpon Club reaches into the hundreds of millions. There are 300 members, among the number being President McKinley, ex-President Grover Cleveland, United States Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio, Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, and others of equal distinction. The Board of Directors chosen for the first year is composed of the following fishermen: E. H. R. Green of Texas, Banker Van Blockom of St. Louis, State Senator E. H. Houston of San Antonio, ex-Mayor W. C. Connor of Dallas, and United States Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania.

Dinner to Alger and Mahan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Secretary of War Alger and Capt. Mahan of the Naval Strategic Board were the guests of honor to-night at the dinner of the Farmers' Club, given at A. J. Cassatt's Chesterbrook Farm, near Berwyn. No speeches were made. Immediately after the dinner, Secretary Alger and Capt. Mahan returned to Washington. Among the others participating at the dinner were President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company; Wayne MacVeagh, Gen. Edward Morrell, E. P. Wilbur, Frederick Fraley, Justice Green of the State Supreme Court, and Judge Biddle of the Common Pleas Court.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Timely Batting and Seymour's Good Work Enabled the Giants to Defeat Cincinnati.

BREITENSTEIN NOT A PUZZLE

The Local Team Hit Him Hard in Two Innings—Brooklyns Lose a Close Contest with the Chicagos—Some Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	27	9	.750
Cleveland	25	13	.658
Boston	24	14	.632
Baltimore	19	13	.594
New York	21	15	.583
Pittsburg	19	19	.500
Chicago	18	19	.486
Philadelphia	16	17	.485
Brooklyn	13	20	.394
Washington	12	24	.333
Louisville	12	27	.308
St. Louis	10	26	.278

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Cincinnati, 0.
Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Cleveland, 6; Boston, 1.
Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Washington, 13; Louisville, 4.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

The Cincinnati team was brimful of confidence when they came to the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but they learned a trick or two before twilight set in. The Giants compelled them to swallow the bitter pill of defeat, winning by a score of 3 to 0 through Seymour's consistent pitching and some timely batting. All this occurred despite the fact that the mighty Breitenstein pitched. The left-handed wonder was not so troublesome as he was against the locals in Cincinnati last week, and they hit him hard enough in two innings to win the game. Seymour was at top notch yesterday. He gave the "rooters" quite a scare at several stages of the game by his erratic work, but when things looked squally he settled down and made some of the Cincinnatis' best batters look like wooden men. He allowed but five scattered hits, one of which was a scratch hit. The visitors had thirteen men left on bases. Seymour struck out nine men. In the third, sixth, and ninth innings he retired two men on strikes. The seven bases on balls which he gave were invariably followed by steady pitching, which accounts for the visitors being shut out.

Breitenstein was very good, with the exception of the third and fourth innings. In the former Grady's two-bagger, Seymour's single, and an out gave the Giants a run. Davis began the fourth with a home run hit over the right field ropes. This, with singles by Wilmot, Grady, and Seymour, and Gleason's sacrifice, netted two runs. Both pitchers received excellent support, the game being noted for several sharp fielding plays. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Y H't'n, cf	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	Miller, rf	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	Beckley, 1b	0	1	11	2	0		
Joyce, 1b	0	0	5	0	0			Smith, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Davis, ss	1	2	3	1	1			Hollid'y, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Wilmot, rf	1	1	1	2	0	0		McPhee, 2b	0	1	3	4	0		
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	3	1	0		Co'ran, ss	0	0	3	2	1		
H'tm'n, 3b	0	0	0	3	1	1		St'nf'ldt, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		
Grady, c	1	2	9	2	0			Peitz, c	0	0	3	5	0		
Seym'r, p	0	2	0	1	0			Br't'st'n, p	0	0	1	4	0		
Total	3	8	27	8	2			Total	0	5	24	13	1		

New York	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	.	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—New York, 2. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt. Two-base hits—Grady, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Wilmot. Double play—McPhee, Corcoran, and Beckley. First base on errors—New York 1; Cincinnati, 2. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Breitenstein, 3. Passed ball—Peitz. Wild pitches—Seymour, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 13. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews. Attendance, 4,000.

CHICAGO WINS IN BROOKLYN.

The Westerners' Victory Was Due to Timely Batting.

The Chicagos won a close game from the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon by opportune batting in the sixth and seventh innings. Everett, the visitors' third basemen, found fault with Umpire Cushman's work, and was ordered off the grounds. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	2	3	3	0	0		Ryan, lf	0	1	1	1	0	1	
Jones, rf	1	1	4	0	0			Ev'rett, 1b	0	0	1	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	1	0	0			Chance, 1b	0	0	8	0	0		
LaCh'ce, ss	1	1	2	3	1			Lange, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
Tucker, 2b	1	1	0	1	0			Dahlen, ss	2	2	6	5	0		
Shindle, 3b	0	0	0	1	3			M'C'r'k, 3b	2	1	2	4	2		
H'll'm'n, 2b	0	3	2	2	0			Mertes, rf	1	2	0	0	1		
Ryan, c	0	0	9	1	0			Connor, 2b	0	2	4	7	0		
Ken'dy, p	1	1	0	3	0			Donohue, c	0	1	4	0	1		
								Callahan, p	0	0	2	0	2	0	
Total	5	10	27	10	4			Total	6	11	27	18	5		

Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	—5
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	—6

Stolen bases—Dahlen, Hallman, Jones. Two-base hits—Lange, Griffin. Sacrifice hit—Callahan. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Callahan, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 7; by Callahan, 2. Wild pitch—Callahan. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 10. Balk—Callahan. Illegal delivery—Kennedy. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 3.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—The Orioles took kindly to Carsey's curves to-day, and hit for a total of nineteen bases. McJames kept the hits of the visitors scattered. Attendance, 1,146. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	1	1	6	0	2	1	.	—11
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 17; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Robinson; St. Louis, Carsey and Clements and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cleveland, 6; Boston, 1.

BOSTON, June 2.—But for a home run over the left field fence by Nichols to-day, the home team would have been shut out. Powell was invincible, while Nichols was very wild, and seemed rather nervous at times. He gave eight bases on balls. The Clevelands put up a star game in the field, and bunched their hits at the right time. Attendance, 1,125. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 3. Errors—Boston, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—It required eleven innings to decide to-day's game, the Quakers winning on Flick's three-bagger and Delehanty's long fly to centre field. The game was a pitchers' battle, and abounded with brilliant fielding. Attendance, 2,930. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Murphy; Philadelphia, Piatt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Curry. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Washington, 13; Louisville, 4.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Senators gave a grand exhibition of batting to-day and defeated the Louisvilles without an apparent effort. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	1	3	6	3	0	.	—13
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Washington, 8; Louisville, 3. Base hits—Washington, 14; Louisville, 10. Errors—Washington, 2; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Farrell; Louisville, Frazer, Dawling, and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Other Games.

At Toronto—Buffalo, 6; Toronto, 5.
At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Syracuse, 7.
At Paterson—Paterson, 8; Lancaster, 3.
At Hartford—Hartford, 8; Newark, 3.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Reorganization of a Portion of the Missouri Pacific—Eastern Capitalists Are Interested.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—A reorganization of all but 100 miles of the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific, which was sold at auction on May 23, has been effected, and six Topeka men are named as Directors of the two new companies under which the property is taken in. They are J. W. Gleed, C. S. Gleed, P. I. Bonebrake, J. L. Hunt, F. M. Bonebrake, and Eugene F. Ware.

The new companies are the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Company and the Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad Company. The former takes in the Central Branch property from Waterville, Marshall County, to Lenora, Norton County, with all connecting branches, and its capital stock is placed at $4,500,000. The articles of incorporation filed to-day give the company the right to build a line from Waterville to Topeka, and from Lenora, in northwesterly direction, to the State line, in the direction of Denver. The other company takes in the property from Jamestown, Republic County, to Burr Oak, Jewell County, a distance of fifty miles, and has a capital stock of $585,000.

The Topeka men are associated with Oliver Ames and Jefferson Coolidge, Eastern capitalists.

It is generally believed that the Santa Fé soon will gain control of these properties giving that road a line into Northern Kansas from Atchison to Waterville, a portion of the State in which it has no holdings.

The Chicago and Northwestern.

CHICAGO, June 2.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company to-day the Directors' report showed the following: Gross earnings, $35,992,726; operating expenses, $30,646,960; net income, $5,802,701; dividend of 7 per cent. on preferred and 5 per cent. on common stock, $3,519,823; surplus for year over all, $2,282,877; gross earnings, increase, $5,015,283; net receipts increase, $991,935.

Marvin Hughitt was elected President of the road. M. L. Sykes, having expressed a desire to be relieved from the duties of Treasurer, was re-elected Vice President and Secretary. Samuel O. Howe was made Treasurer and re-elected Assistant Secretary. Richard H. Williams was elected Assistant Treasurer and Second Assistant Secretary, and stationed in the New York office. The following were selected as Directors for three years: Marvin Hughitt, N. K. Fairbank, James Stillman, Oliver Ames, and Zenas Crane.

Albert Keep was elected Chairman of the board, and the following will constitute the Executive Committee: Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, Chauncey M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, Samuel F. Barger, David P. Kimball, W. K. Vanderbilt, and James C. Fargo.

New Road to New Orleans.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 2.—The scheme to build a trunk line from Memphis to New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi, in which Memphis, St. Louis, and Chicago parties are interested, has taken on a businesslike aspect.

The preliminary survey has been made by Albert Caldwell of Memphis and others, and the route is pronounced feasible. Major R. H. Elliott of Birmingham, who superintended the construction of the Kansas City, Memphis, Fort Scott and Birmingham Railroad, has been appointed chief engineer.

It is stated that the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad is back of the scheme, and will absorb the road when built, in order to get into New Orleans in competition with the Illinois Central, which controls the Yazoo and Mississippi Railroad, on the east side of the Mississippi.

THE CHICKAMAUGA HOSPITAL.

Sick Soldiers Will Be Well Taken Care Of There.

The hotel in Chickamauga National Park that the Government has purchased for use as a hospital is owned by the Chickamauga Coal and Coke Company, in which Simon Borg of 20 Nassau Street is interested.

The hotel is situated at Chickamauga, Ga., a station twelve miles from Chattanooga, on the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad. It was built only a few years ago at a cost of $65,000, and has an electric plant and water works. Every room is well lighted and ventilated. The house was built to accommodate 300 guests, but in case of an emergency a larger number of patients can be taken care of. A large spring of free-stone water is close to the hotel.

Mr. Borg said yesterday that the Government could not have made a better selection for a hospital site or building.

FITTING OUT THE RELIEF.

The Total Cost of the Hospital Ship to be Increased.

The work of fitting out the army hospital ship Relief is being hastened at the Morgan Iron Works. The original plans for fitting out the vessel, it is thought, will be surpassed by further improvements, and this will require a greater amount than called for by the original appropriation.

An officer attached to the Medical Department at the Army Building has gone to Washington to consult the War Department officials concerning the changes in the arrangements and fittings of the vessel. Lieut. J. R. Crabbs of the Eighth Cavalry has been detailed as Quartermaster and Commissary of the Relief, and will report to Major George H. Forrey.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday placed an order with the Charles M. Seabury Gasoline and Power Company of Morris Heights for two steam launches for the Relief, to be used as ambulance boats. The launches will be 28 feet long, and capable of maintaining a constant speed under all conditions of at least 8½ knots an hour. The launches besides carrying the dead and wounded will also be used as dispatch boats.

Major Farney yesterday said he had just received additional contributions amounting to $2,750.

Red Cross Finance Committee.

Secretary John P. Faure of the American National Red Cross Society announced yesterday afternoon the appointment of a Finance Committee composed of J. Pierpont Morgan, Chairman; Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; August Belmont, James Speyer, Gustav H. Schwab, Edwin Langdon, President of the Central National Bank, and ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton. The contributions received yesterday were as follows: Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, 285 Fifth Avenue, $100; Stern Brothers, $100; Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, Harrison Avenue, Newport, R. I., $50; X. Y. Z., Staunton, Va., $12; J. P. Morgan & Co., $5,000; Morton, Bliss & Co., $5,000.

A JUSTICE ACCUSED.

Elizabeth Man Said to Have Mulcted Volunteers.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 2.—Justice Jacobs of Elizabeth, it is alleged, has been charging $2 for every applicant who has appeared before him to enlist in the army. Jacobs, who claims to be an old soldier, says that he does not keep a recruiting office, but would take volunteers to Fort Wadsworth, or anywhere they wished to go, and he thought it was worth $2 to do it. He gives no guarantee that the applicants will be accepted, and if they are not they are out $2.

It is believed that Jacobs is ahead fully $100, as he claims to have taken fully fifty men to different stations for enlistment. It is believed that the Government will close Justice Jacobs's shop up.

Naval Militiamen Examined.

The members of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, were examined by Navy Surgeons at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, yesterday morning. There are 325 men left in the battalion, as those who pass their examinations are to be detached for service at once. They will probably man the yachts to be used in the Harbor Patrol fleet.

First Call Practically Filled.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Odds and ends of the mustering of the first volunteers called for by the President yet remain to be caught up, but to all intents and purposes the work has been completed. Adjt. Gen. Corbin announced to-night that a few over 124,000 men had been mustered in. Iowa filled her quota to-day, and the last of the Kentucky troops have been mustered in and have received their orders to move.

GOLD MEDAL FOR HARRIMAN

His Score the Lowest in the First Round of the Oakland Club Tournament.

TRAVIS DEFEATED HIM LATER

Golfers Playing for the Club Challenge Cup and a Consolation Trophy—Winners and Scores in the Various Matches.

Golf interest yesterday was centred upon the Oakland Club links at Bayside, L. I., when the annual open tournament of the club began. Several well-known local clubs were represented, and from Philadelphia came F. H. Bohlen, the prominent cricket player, whose game on the Philadelphia links during the past month has entitled him to be ranked among the foremost of the Quaker City golfers. He played very well in the preliminary medal play round, making one of only four scores less than 100, but in the afternoon match play round he was defeated by J. B. Baker of the St. Andrew's Club. The prize man in the morning round was Herbert M. Harriman, who did the eighteen holes in 88 strokes, beating Walter J. Travis, the club champion, by one point. Harriman's achievement gave him the gold medal, but in the afternoon, when the match play rounds came on, Travis made short work of Harriman, defeating him by six holes and five to play. Travis, however, was playing unusually fast golf, as he did the first nine holes in the lowest figure of the day—forty strokes.

C. L. Tappin, a prominent winner of consolation cups last year, and one of the able golfers in the Westbrook Club, defeated Malcolm Graham, Jr., who is the present champion of the Harbor Hill Club, Staten Island. A. De Witt Cochrane, who won prizes last week on three links—Arsdley, St. Andrew's, and Dyker Meadow—made one of the leading scores in the morning, but had a hard time in the afternoon to beat Daubeney Brandreth of Dutchess County.

The ten who qualified for the Oakland Challenge Cup, the chief trophy, were, with their scores:

	Out.	In.	Total.
H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook	43	45	88
W. J. Travis, Oakland	42	47	89
F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia Country Club	47	48	95
A. De Witt Cochrane, Arsdley	45	50	95
Edward Leavitt, Fairfield County	50	50	100
C. H. Seeley, Fairfield County	52	49	101
W. L. Hicks, Queens County	51	52	103
J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's	50	55	105
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	54	52	106
J. L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	50	57	107
W. R. Thurston, Morris County	51	57	108
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Harbor Hill	58	51	109
D. Brandreth, Dutchess County	51	60	111
Arth

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15.
AMERICAN—Black Hussar—8:15.
CASINO—Erminie—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Banker's Daughter—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Squadron—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Amorita—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—A Celebrated Case—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

LOOKING AHEAD.

The plans of the Government for the use of troops or an invading force are revealed, except as to details and time, by Gen. LUDLOW'S letter transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Speaker of the House. The preparations for the dispatch of twelve or fifteen thousand troops to Manila have already made known its intention to take military possession of the Philippines. Puerto Rico is now named for invasion, although the number of troops assigned to the task of taking and holding that island is not made known. For Cuba a large army is required. The plan of landing a small force of 5,000 men or so to guard a base of supplies has been abandoned. The plan, as now set forth, is "to forward an army of invasion to be composed of 15,000 or 20,000 troops, to be followed as rapidly as possible by 50,000 more." The equipments and appliances called for, such as electrical outfits, road-making machinery, narrow-gauge railroad material, signaling instruments, and gun and mortar batteries, indicate with sufficient clearness that whether the campaign in Cuba be long or short, the preparations made for it are to be thorough and of such a nature as to allow the most effective use to be made of the invading force.

It is easy to guess, what rumor already reports to us as a fact, that Santiago de Cuba is the point at which the enemy's territory is to be first invaded. Commodore SCHLEY'S reconnoissance in force on Tuesday demonstrated two facts—that the Spanish fleet is in that harbor, and that the outer land defenses are incapable of offering a prolonged or dangerous resistance to our fleet. The destruction of Morro Castle, La Zocapa, and the Smith Cay batteries, or at least the silencing of them, would appear to be feasible from the open sea. On the arrival of troops, if in the meantime SCHLEY, reinforced by the Oregon and the New York, has not already entered the harbor and finished the business, an attack upon CERVERA'S ships by mortar batteries and rapid-fire guns planted on the hills above the effective elevation of his guns, would speedily make the harbor too hot to hold the Spaniards. The fleet, the harbor, and the city must be ours within a short time.

The invasion of Puerto Rico involves the completion of the work at San Juan left unfinished by Admiral SAMPSON the other day. He did not silence the forts, although it is known that he did them a good deal of damage. In calm weather, with a sea quiet enough to permit our gunners to show their best marksmanship, it ought not to be a long or difficult job to put an end to the existence of the forts and batteries of the harbor. Aided and protected by the fleet our troops would not be long in capturing the town and establishing a United States title to the island of Puerto Rico by right of conquest.

While these events are in process of accomplishment troops will be on their way to reinforce Admiral DEWEY, who is waiting with what patience he can command to complete his victory and put an end to Spanish rule in the Philippines. The present situation there gives us no reason to apprehend any greater difficulty in capturing the town of Manila than DEWEY had in destroying its naval defenses.

There will remain the Havana problem, everywhere recognized as the most important and the most difficult of solution. With Santiago de Cuba in our hands and 20,000 troops there, the two eastern provinces of Cuba will pass from Spanish control into our own, and that of our good friends, the insurgents, be they more or fewer. It will then be time to take thought about Havana, but it will also be almost midsummer, and the season of rains, impassable roads, fevers, and all things evil will be well advanced. The British showed in the last century that if you don't mind such things you can take Havana in July and August. But the British were then, as now, always ready for war, which we are not. Possibly it may be the opinion of the War and Navy Departments that our time for taking Havana by assault and bombardment has passed with the month of May. Our troops at Tampa, Chickamauga, Camp Alger, and Camp Black will be getting seasoned by drill and camp life during the Summer months. Their equipment, which, owing to the incompetence of the Secretary of War and his chiefs, is shamefully deficient, will be reasonably complete by the end of Summer. The fleets, except that of DEWEY, will then have completed their other engagements and will be at liberty to give their combined attention to Havana. We shall have a powerful fleet for bombardment, a large, well equipped, and fairly well disciplined army for invasion equipped either for the complete occupation of the country back of Havana or for reducing its landward defenses and storming the city. And meanwhile, the privations and numberless horrors of life within an invested and doomed city will have had no slight influence on the people of Havana and the troops of BLANCO.

This plan of campaign would be a natural one. If it should be adopted at Washington it would probably be generally approved as the best that can now be done, and would be severely criticised only by those impetuous tacticians who believe that campaigns can be carried through to a speedy and triumphant end without troops, guns, or food. The obvious objections to the plan are that owing to the peculiar temperament and inexperience in war of the American people they will stand about with their hands in their pockets doing nothing but read bulletins and discuss battles past and to come until the last gun is fired. If the country would dismiss this small war from its daily thoughts and get down to business again it would make very little difference whether we get Havana in June or in October. Postponement of the end is an evil and a serious one, of course, but it is not so serious as the blunder of beginning the assault on Havana before we are ready. If we can take it at once, so much the better. But nothing could be worse for us than to open fire and keep on firing without decisive results for days and weeks. We not only want no defeats in this war, but we want no long and dragging engagements. Let us smash the enemy, not merely worry him. September and October, it must be remembered, are as bad as June and July in Cuba. That is the time of fevers and much misery. The gain of our troops in power of resistance to a hot climate and in knowledge of how to take care of themselves ought so far to offset the disadvantages of season as to make it unnecessary to wait until the sun had crossed the line before taking up BLANCO'S case.

CERVERA was the most uncertain factor of the war. With him disposed of we may fairly say that the end is in sight. Though it may not be near in time, the march of events leading to it can be foreseen with reasonable certainty. The Cadiz fleet, we imagine, will never trouble us. At best it is largely made up of naval junk, with only a few ships of real fighting power. The reduction of Havana and the problems presented by the ownership of Puerto Rico and the Philippines will probably be the only ones remaining unsolved by the 1st of July.

REPUBLICAN LUCK.

The general character of the Revenue bill as it will pass the Senate is now clearly enough fixed. The special features injected into the House bill by the Democratic majority of the Finance Committee will almost certainly be thrown out again. The tax on the gross receipts of corporations has already been condemned, and the others will go the same way. With the determined opposition of Mr. GORMAN, Mr. GRAY, Mr. CAFFERY, and Mr. LINDSAY at least, and their probable reinforcement by others, the Democratic schemes for fiat money can hardly get a majority in the Senate. There is every reason to expect that the bill will go back to the House unchanged in principle. Some of the revenue provisions will probably be strengthened, though to what extent is not now plain, and the limit of the bond issue will be cut down from $500,000,000 to $300,000,000, but the bill will be on the lines fixed in the House.

Undoubtedly this is far better than the Senate Committee's would have been, but we cannot regard it as satisfactory. The bill as it now stands is practically a bill to carry on the war with long-term bonds. The increase in actual taxation will not do much more than meet the shortage caused by the falling off in revenue and the deficit already existing. When war was determined on our expenditures were exceeding the revenue at the rate of about $60,000,000 a year. The revenue has since, in consequence of the war, gradually diminished, so that an addition of $90,000,000 or $100,000,000 would not do much, if any, more than make both ends meet. What the new bill promises to do, therefore, is to provide for war expenses estimated at $300,000,000 by authority to borrow $100,000,000 on short-term certificates and $800,000,000 on ten-twenty bonds. We repeat that we cannot regard this as a satisfactory policy.

We have no desire to give undue prominence to merely party questions. We have, on the contrary, strongly urged that such questions should be entirely put on one side. But it is well to note that the Republicans are very lucky in one thing—the war with its expenditures has completely covered up the operation of their fiscal policy. The bill that they are now securing nominally as a bill for war purposes does, so far as taxes go, very little but provide for the inexcusable deficit caused by that policy. This is not the first case in which that party has escaped by device or chance the consequences of its own acts. Under the HARRISON Administration the conversion of the fund belonging to the National banks to the use of the Treasury saved it from the necessity of a bond issue. In the first year of the MCKINLEY Administration the falling in of the sale of the Pacific Railways, reported under the convenient head of "miscellaneous" receipts, hid the actual deficit. When the $50,000,000 appropriation for National defense was made it was met by the proceeds of the loans which the Republicans had roundly condemned Mr. CLEVELAND for making. And now when the Dingley revenue was becoming conspicuously inadequate to meet ordinary current expenditures, the Spanish war breaks out, and the hole in the Treasury holdings is generously filled by "war taxes," while the war itself is to be carried on with borrowed money. This is manifestly good luck for the Republican Party, but we confess we could conceive of a plan more fortunate for the American people.

THE STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

It is to be noted that the very departments in which the greatest recklessness has been shown in the matter of appointments are the very departments of which the complaints are the loudest and the most frequent. The recklessness has indeed been extraordinary. A singular instance of it was brought to light yesterday, when the nomination of FRANK L. POLK to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster was accompanied with the withdrawal of the nominations of FRANK S. POLK and FRANK L. POPE. That is to say, the President had to make three trials in order to get his candidate's name straight.

The notion appears to prevail in the War Department that "pull" can be permitted to operate with less mischief in the staff departments than in the line. That is a civilian's mistake. In some services a line officer does not need to know anything whatever about his business when he "joins," and learns the rudiments of it from the non-commissioned officers. This used to be the case with the British Army. It is not a good plan, but it is a less mischievous plan than to put greenhorns in the staff departments, where they are continually thrown upon their own resources as a subaltern in the line very seldom is. In every European army a place in a staff department is proof of a technical competency beyond what is required in the lower grades of the line. In our army this ought especially to be the case, because our army is but a nucleus of a force capable in time of war of immediate and indefinite expansion. It is upon the efficiency of the departments of organization, equipment, and supply—that is to say, of the departments of the Adjutant, Inspector, Quartermaster, and Commissary Generals, that the rapidity and effectiveness of the expansion depends. It is precisely these departments that we choose the occasion of the outbreak of a war to pack with incompetents. What can we expect but what we find to-day, that camps are not properly chosen or laid out, that the volunteers are not promptly and properly equipped or uniformed or fed?

The Quartermaster's Department seems to be the target for most of the adverse criticism. This is quite natural, considering the enormous responsibilities which have been thrown upon that department. It is quite possible, as is said in Washington, that the Quartermaster General himself has run so long in the rut of routine that he cannot extricate himself from it when events entirely out of the routine have come upon him. But it would be very rash to say on that account that the routine of the staff in time of peace is a bad preparation for its duties in time of war. During the civil war the service of the Quartermaster's Department was one of the most admirable points in the service of the army. The three men who were conspicuous in bringing it to the unsurpassed efficiency which it attained, MEIGS, INGALLS, and RUCKER, were all graduates of West Point, and all men who had grown gray in the routine work of the army in time of peace.

It is at the head of the staff and not in any subordinate place that "new blood" is needed, and it is in the subordinate places only that there has been an infusion of new blood, and that of the least desirable kind. The Secretary of War is in our military system practically the Chief of Staff of the President. If he takes his duties no more seriously than Gen. ALGER takes his, nothing but an exhibition of painful and dangerous incompetency can be expected from his subordinates. The heads of bureaus in the War Department were the same in 1861 and in 1862. It was only when STANTON succeeded CAMERON that inefficiency gave way to efficiency. Moreover, Mr. STANTON had as his assistant an active and competent railroad man in the person of THOMAS A. SCOTT. Gen. ALGER has as his assistant a casual Nebraska politician who was no more made Assistant Secretary than Gen. ALGER himself was made Secretary on account of any special fitness that anybody imagined him to have for the place. A man like Mr. ROOSEVELT in the War Department might have made as much difference by the energy he brought to the work as Mr. ROOSEVELT himself made in the Navy Department. It is perfectly plain that if the war is to be conducted in earnest there must be reform in the War Department. It is equally plain that the reform must begin at the top.

THE BLOCKADE.

As we have before remarked, the Spanish denial that the blockade of Cuban ports is effective is of itself presumptive proof of its effectiveness. If the Spaniards had no trouble in evading it they would not object to it. If we would oblige them by keeping as loose a watch upon the Cuban coast as they kept when the Cubans were running in arms and supplies we should probably hear little about the blockade. As a matter of fact, the only conspicuously successful evasions of the blockade were the landing of the Montserrat at Cienfuegos, in the first days of it, and her escape from that port afterward. This was a clever and seamanlike performance on the part of her skipper, but the fact that honors were showered upon him by the Spanish Government, well deserved though the honors were, is a proof that his feat was very exceptional and the blockade very effective.

As the master of the Restormel has just been pointing out, running blockades to help Spaniards is a thankless business. This skipper had a cargo of coal, if nothing else, for Admiral CERVERA'S fleet, and of coal which had very probably been paid for in advance. Yet when the British skipper tried to deliver it, following on from Puerto Rico to Santiago for that purpose, his consignees, as he complained, had not the enterprise to help him by firing a single gun at his pursuers. He was very likely right in saying that if the forts at Santiago had been manned by Britons instead of Spaniards he would have delivered his cargo. During the civil war, if a blockade runner came near enough to a shore fort to claim its protection it commonly succeeded in escaping the blockaders. To blockade Spanish ports is a much simpler matter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Recent developments in the Philippines lend especial interest to all information as to how other nations have solved the administrative problems that perhaps will soon confront ourselves. Appreciation of this fact has caused Mr. ROBERT P. SKINNER, the United States Consul at Marseilles, to report and the State Department to print an interview which he recently had with a Dutch official, just arrived, after a long stay in Java. That island has a population almost exactly like that of the Philippines. They number some 15,000,000, and practically all of them are densely ignorant, and full of caste and religious prejudices. Yet Java has been a source of wealth and strength to Holland, and the net annual revenue is about $14,000,000, after paying all expenses, including the maintenance of an army of 20,000 men to repress piracy and brigandage. There have been occasional rebellions, but none of them has involved any large part of the colony. The effort of the Government is to educate and elevate these people, without, however, outraging their racial instincts. To this end the native Sultans and chiefs are retained, supplied with a gorgeous retinue, and surrounded with at least the insignia of power. By securing these little monarchs on otherwise precarious thrones, the paternal hand obtains in return faithful subserviency, and the unconspicuous but all-powerful master of the situation rules, and at the same time sows the seeds of education and reform. For this policy the only alternative is slow extermination after the Spanish fashion. "We Dutchmen in Java," said the Consul's informant, "move like a drop of oil—very, very slowly, but all the time—and by and by, when something is accomplished, it has come about so gradually that nobody knows how it happened. We pay the native priests, we support a large native police force, and we rule by the hands and mouths of the natives; but all the time we have our own people on guard, and no important move is made without our consent. Thus the people and their chiefs are contented and happy, and we keep them so by maintaining a condition more favorable than they could hope to maintain themselves. We encourage a healthy morale by permitting native and European soldiery to marry and live together in families, and we never send a Dutch official to the colonies unless he is endowed with qualities likely to improve the condition of things. All our officials must work, and work hard. The profitable side of the account is traceable to the operations of the Netherlands Trading Company, which is only another name for the Dutch Government. This company plants crops, manufactures, and sells on lands held by the Government. The Government operates as a planter and merchant, and its immense net income is the product of legitimate toil and enterprise, and not of burdensome taxation." Is anything here detailed beyond the capacity of Americans?

—Spain may well feel something more than a trace of humiliation at observing that in preparing to invade an island which she has held for almost four hundred years this Government is making elaborate preparations for opening roads over which men and animals can move with some approach to ease. The absolute necessity for such preparations is enough in itself to justify our war. If any civilized nation had ruled Cuba, the island would have had roads long ago, and no barbarous race has more than a right to rule itself—if it has that, which might be questioned.

—A well-informed writer in The Examiner says that Santiago's Morro—why not "Moro," as all the old books and maps have the word?—antedates by at least a hundred years its more famous namesake at Havana, and is the most picturesque fortress in the Western Hemisphere.' It stands on an enormous rounded rock, whose base, just at the entrance of the narrow harbor channel, is hollowed into great caverns by the restless Caribbean, and it rises from the water's edge in a succession of walls, ramparts, towers, and turrets till the summit of the mountain is reached. "Words," according to the writer, "cannot adequately describe this antique, Moorish-looking stronghold, with its crumbling, honeycombed battlements, queer little flanking turrets, and shadowy towers perched upon the face of a dun-colored cliff 150 feet high—so old, so odd, so different from anything in America. A photograph or pencil sketch is not much better, and even a paint brush could not reproduce the exact shadings of its time-worn, weather-mellowed walls—the Oriental pinks and old blues and predominating yellows that give it half its charm." What a pity to bombard such a structure as that, even if it is a relic of barbarism! Yet, listen: "Since time out of mind the Morro at Santiago has furnished dungeons for those who have incurred the displeasure of the Government; dungeons infinitely more to be dreaded than those in its namesake at Havana. Had these slimy walls a tongue what stories they might reveal of crime and suffering, of tortures nobly undergone, of death prolonged through dragging years, and murders that will not out until the judgment day! Against that old tower a quarter of a century ago our countrymen of the Virginius were butchered like sheep. Scores of later patriots have been led out upon the ramparts and shot, their bodies—perhaps with life yet in them—falling into the sea, where they were snapped up by sharks as soon as they touched the water." That's all true, emotional as the language is.

PERSONAL.

—Enterprise will accomplish much, especially when it is aided by luck, but unassisted reason strives in vain with the task of explaining how even a combination of both could enable each of two newspapers to have its private dispatch boat the only craft of the kind present at the attack of Santiago. However, it ill becomes a paper which had no representative exclusively its own in that interesting locality at that exciting hour to scrutinize too closely this mysterious two-ness of the one, or one-ness of the two, whichever it may have been. We prefer to congratulate our contemporaries—The Sun and The Journal—on the obvious fact that Nature, having suspended her laws in their favor, now permits them to accomplish the impossible. That certainly is more courteous than would be an intimation that some mysteries bear a family resemblance to mendacity, and it leaves space in which to note that from both of the only boats came the news that Capt. ROBLEY D. EVANS of the Iowa uses a word beginning with "D." According to The Sun, he answered, when asked how his ship and crew had fared, "The Spaniards didn't hit a damn thing but the water, and that wasn't a great difficulty." The Journal, having a constituency more delicately eared, puts a cautious dash in its version of the reply, and quotes the Captain as saying, "The Spaniards didn't hit a d—d thing but the ocean, and would have missed that if it wasn't so big." Here are discrepancies of a really agonizing sort. If The Journal is right, the Captain swore—but he used the correct adjective; if The Sun is right, his wickedness hardly counts, for "damn" as an adjective is meaningless—but he showed disgraceful ignorance of the English language. Now, which word did he really employ? Our desire to acquit him of profanity inclines us to trust The Sun, but that charges him with a gross perversion of our sacred speech. On the other hand, if we accept The Journal's statement, he is saved from the condemnation of philologists only to incur that of theologians. It's a puzzling case, and we confess our inability to solve its difficulties.

—"Col" W. J. BRYAN is soon to be a military reality, according to present indications, and then will come—what? According to his own admission he hasn't the faintest idea whether he will make a good officer or not. Therefore the chances of failure are, to say the least, not negligible. And if he does fail, if through his lack of knowledge and training a considerable number of men under his command lose their lives, by no possibility can he escape criticism sure to bring all his political ambitions to instant and final ruin. Mr. BRYAN has been charged in the past with cultivating "the people" rather too shrewdly, in other words, with being something of a demagogue. He need fear that accusation no longer. Had he been a demagogue, instead of an average man with an average man's fondness for the good things of life, he would have been wise enough to enlist in the ranks. There he would have been easily the most notable private in the army, and as there is no doubt about his competency to march and fight with the best, he could not have escaped fame of the most valuable sort. As a politician he has wasted a great opportunity.

—While the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was adopting resolutions advising Congress to spend a little money in teaching Europe to eat corn, it should have said a word or two about the hard and successful work which Col. CHARLES J. MURPHY has already done in that direction, and it should have denounced the blind folly because of which he is no longer in the service of the Government. Col. MURPHY was intrusted by President HARRISON with the mission of preaching the virtues of corn on the Continent, and for two years under the CLEVELAND Administration he continued the propaganda, but then the Department of Agriculture, for some inexplicable reason, decided that it could not afford to pay his salary. He had accomplished so much, however, and by his practical demonstrations of how to make palatable and nutricious human food out of the neglected Western product had started its use in so many Continental cities that the State of Iowa commissioned him to continue his efforts. Col. MURPHY is a veteran of the civil war, and only recently received a medal for gallantry displayed—of all places in the world!—at Bull Run. He is now talking corn in Belgium under the auspices of an organization called the American Maize Propaganda, of which Col. E. CARR, ex-United States Minister to Denmark, is the President. This is all very well, but as the work is one of which the results directly interest the whole United States, Col. MURPHY'S enthusiasm and energy should have the Government's more influential backing. The matter deserves the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, and it should make its resolutions more definite. There is a policy to be continued, not an experiment to be tried, and the man who knows all about it can do more for the corn growers than anybody else can.

REVENUE FROM TEA AND COFFEE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It certainly is puzzling to the average business man why the Revenue bill has been made so marvelously complex; and further, why tea and coffee have been eliminated. The import of tea is about 100,000,000 pounds; of coffee, about 600,000,000 pounds.

Let us estimate the per capita consumption of tea to be one and one-half pounds per annum; of coffee, ten pounds per annum. An average family of five individuals would therefore consume fifty pounds of coffee per annum. Their contribution toward defraying the cost of the war, in this particular article of food, would be at 3 cents per pound tax just $1.50 for the year. Yet 3 cents per pound duty would yield $18,000,000, and every coffee drinker would contribute his or her mite; while the retail price of coffee would not be perceptibly increased, except on the very lowest grades, vile stuff, which should really be excluded under a similar law enjoyed by that other popular article of food, viz., tea.

A tea-drinking family of five persons may consume twelve pounds per annum; we will estimate this as a fair average, though much above the per capita average of one and one-half pounds. At 10 cents per pound tax, this family's contribution would therefore be $1.20 per annum. Without question, competition would reduce this item materially. It would be shared or divided between the importer, the jobber, and the retailer. Thus it will be seen what a flimsy fabric the demagogue stands upon when he pleads for a free breakfast table!

On the other hand, is there any doubt as to who will pay the tax on bills of lading, for instance? Will not the average merchant recoup himself many, many times over in the prices he may charge? Thus the consumer will be the individual who will finally pay this absurdly inconvenient tax. A little here, a little there, in spite of competition, will be exacted to cover this item; in the aggregate it will be a manifold tax; on the poor chiefly, who can least afford it. Therefore the question remains, Why does Congress ignore a tax on tea, coffee, and spices, a tax so easily collected, so impossible to evade, and bearing so lightly on the individual? Ten cents per pound on tea would result in a revenue of $10,000,000; 3 cents on coffee, $18,000,000. New teas begin to arrive immediately. Japan teas coming first, then Formosa Oolongs, then China green teas, &c. A delay of sixty or ninety days will let in a very large proportion of the arrivals free of duty. Immediate action would result in enormous benefit to the revenues of the Government. Delay in passing a revenue bill is demoralizing the business of the country.

W. A. R.

Rochester, N. Y., June 1, 1898.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the discussions of the disposition of the Confederate flags with a great deal of interest, and am reminded more than ever that all evidences of and references to the war between the States should have long since been destroyed and forgotten. As a matter of fact, we are one people, one country, and have one common destiny; and, aside from the direct cause of the present war with Spain, there are at least three reasons that suggest it as the workings of Providence in the execution of the inexorable laws of the survival of the fittest. Besides the primary glory of removing the yoke of Spain from the necks of our neighbors, and saying to the world we recognize the Divine injunction to be to some extent our oppressed brother's keeper, the present war seems justified by either of the following, apparently preordained, reasons:

First, the placing of the standard of liberty and progress in the hands of the fittest. To the Anglo-Saxon does this honor pre-eminently belong; and not only is it to enlarge and strengthen our own Union, but to form a still larger and still greater one that is to encircle the globe, and hasten the millenium in which all mankind is to bounteously share. If the signs of the times mean anything, they mean this, and nothing short of this.

Second, it means the clearing of our own political and social skies. It means, together with their increased responsibilities, still broader and more sacred liberty; wider trade, and still greater commerce and industry. Our trade and productions have outgrown our country and bounds. We must look without. We must find markets, and thus reciprocally help others, and in so doing make markets and give employment to those in our midst who have already suffered for the want of employment, while a large part of the earth has also suffered because they had it not. It is, therefore, but a logical sequence that we help others, and in so doing thereby become our own beneficiaries.

Third, it means a reunion with full fraternity at home as well as with the balance of the world, which also share its blessings. In this no sectional flag does or will cut any figure. No matter what they did in the past, they have no place in the future. There is neither time nor place for the reminder of family rows or private bickerings anywhere in the Anglo-Saxon races. As one people they have been given the banner of thought and progress, and bid to go forward. Most of the individuals and factors in the conflicts of the present know nothing of, or had anything to do with a Confederate flag. Many, if not most, of those who did, never have and never will be willing to part with their share in the honor and glory of the Stars and Stripes. Of all trials, it was doubtless their greatest trial to shoot toward and not from and beneath "Old Glory." They did, and still do, love and honor it, and today it floats above them, and there are none readier to march beneath it and fight for it as the first blood and ready response in the present contest amply demonstrate.

The last and greatest life ever fought by Gen. Grant was fought when he refused to take Gen. Lee's sword. This was done immediately at the close of that contest, and in fact, before he was assured it was at an entire end. It was an act in which he honored all Americans. Let not only all Americans, but all Anglo-Saxons, take a cue from this, and see they are as generous in peace as they are valiant in war. Let there be no question raised as to any trophy of an Anglo-Saxon. Let our Northern brethren do with the Confederate flags what they will—what the generosity of a noble patriotism suggests, bury or keep them, it matters not. We are all American citizens, and can only be disgraced and humiliated when we disgrace or humiliate ourselves. Yet, in the light of the present and the hope of the future, nothing seems more fitting than to bury them in one funeral pile, amid the doxologies of a reunited people for all that is best in broadening liberty and freedom and making all the world better and happier, though at times even war be the instrument.

E. L. C. WARD.

Atlanta, Ga., May 31, 1898.

HAWAII AND ANNEXATIONISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been evident from the beginning of the assault on, and the occupation of, Hawaii that the wretched scheme to make that undesirable semi-Asiatic country a part of the United States would never rest while there is an underhand and disgraceful way open to accomplish it. The "abhorrent forces" behind this vile measure are sleepless and untiring. It is not strange, therefore, that this slimy, reptilian project is now on the House of Representatives docket for consideration (?) within a few days; and it is even said that the pressure of the greedy cormorants who are to profit by the vicious and unholy enterprise is now so strong that a few who have manfully stood out against annexation are almost silenced.

There was never any argument for Hawaiian annexation that would bear a moment's scrutiny. There are reasons by the dozen why these islands of leprosy, volcanoes, Asiatics, and descendants of cannibals should be left where they are. All the use they can be to us we already have. The repeatedly contradicted lie that Japan or any other nation is seeking them is still falsely uttered; and those who utter it know it is a lie. We have our coaling station at Pearl River Harbor forever guaranteed—to use, or not, as we please. And it is proved that Unalaska is a still better one.

We are trying to show to the world that we don't want Cuba; we are pledged to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, which has for its corollary our confinement to the American continent, while the Chandlers and Lodges and other demagogues are moving heaven and earth to convince Europe that our Government's most solemn asseverations are utterly hypocritical pretenses.

The people of every State and Congressional district ought to write at once to their representatives in the House and Senate to stop the consummation of the annexation infamy. As Speaker Reed has said: "Empire can wait"—and saccharine greed and jobbery can much more wait. With an enormous shore line to look after and protect, who is the strategic fool who thinks in this time of war we want to obtain additional lines thousands of miles toward Asia for better National defense?

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, June 2, 1898.

GOV. SMITH ON ANNEXATION.

Gov. Robert B. Smith of Montana has sent the following letter to The Independent:

Helena, May 26, 1898.

The Independent, New York City, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: Referring to your inquiry of the 21st inst., signed by Mr. Carroll, as to what ought to be the policy pursued by the United States with reference to the Philippines and Hawaii, I can reply but briefly and give my views without undertaking to elaborate or give all the reasons supporting the theory which I believe ought to be adopted by our country.

The views I herein express are not new to me or born of the present hour, but ever since I have been of mature age I have felt that our policy of isolation was wrong. The history of the world proves that isolation tends to retard the prosperity of a country, while a liberal colonial policy has made opulent and rich those countries that have followed such a theory. Not only would the commerce and wealth of our country be very materially enhanced by a liberal colonial policy such as England has pursued for the last century, but the advance of our people in the progress of civilization and peaceful arts, science, and knowledge would be greatly enlarged and developed. Again, the policy of isolation tends to National decadence, while an enlightened colonial policy, extending good government and civilization over the different parts of the earth, is invigorating and wholesome.

The colonial policy of Spain in trying to acquire one half the whole world and holding such possessions for the sole purpose of plunder and rapine, without trying to improve the condition of the colonies, can result in nothing but decay at home and successful revolution in the colonies. The policy of England, on the other hand, has been in marked contrast. While there have been some instances of misrule in her colonies, on the whole her policy has been such as to make stronger, wealthier, and more civilized the people of her colonies by the infusion of Anglo-Saxon laws, customs, and civilization. Our own civilization, laws, and customs are the outgrowth of the seed planted here by our English ancestry.

I believe we should accept the wish of the people of Hawaii and annex those islands, as well as the Philippines, and perhaps others, to the United States, and for the present, at least, give them a humane and enlightened territorial government and bring them under American influences and civilization. Build the Nicaraguan Canal and let our Government control it as an American enterprise.

Instead of distant colonies being a source of anxiety and danger in time of war they are almost an absolute necessity. The recent battle of Manila is proof of the above statement. If Admiral Dewey had not been victorious, his fleet and army would have been destroyed, for he was 7,000 miles from a port in which he could coal or repair, and if his fleet had been destroyed, the whole Pacific Coast would have been subject to attack and perhaps tribute. Whereas, if we had the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, with harbors, forts, supplies, and men, even the defeat of a single fleet would not be so disastrous. It could retire into the friendly ports of protection and save itself from utter destruction or capture. In the case of disaster other ships and men would take its place and still maintain the war successfully in the Far East and protect our Western coasts. And what is here said of conditions in the Pacific is true elsewhere. Our policy ought to be so enlightened and humane that our colonies instead of being ready to revolt would respond nobly to sustain the Stars and Stripes as their flag as well as ours.

You will see from this that I do not follow exactly the views of our great and grand Washington, who wished to confine us to the territory of the United States, but I believe, as did Jefferson, in the extension of our territory and the acquisition of colonial possessions. Such a policy strengthens our arms, broadens our minds, and enriches our Nation, while the policy prevailing heretofore dissipates our energies, dwarfs the intellect, renders less advantageous our position with foreign nations, and makes of us a Nation of misers and shopkeepers.

ROBERT B. SMITH.

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR A VERY WORTHY CHARITY.

A very important but comparatively unknown charity is being carried on by a few devoted women among the poor of the east side who are suffering from incurable cancer.

Only those who have had personal knowledge of this dreadful disease can conceive of the anguish, both mental and physical, which it produces even under the most favorable conditions of comfortable surroundings and unremitting care and nursing. For those victims who live in tenement houses, without the means of being cared for and without the knowledge or the power to obtain any relief, the situation becomes one of indescribable horror to themselves and to all who are about them. Up to a certain period of the disease relief can be obtained at hospitals; but when all that the surgeon's knife can do has been done and the stage has been reached when only death can be looked forward to as a release from suffering, then there is no place where the sufferer can go except to his or her poor home, where in many cases it is utterly impossible to provide those things which are necessary even for decent cleanliness. In pity for the hopeless wretchedness of this class of people, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop and three or four other ladies, who are trained in the care of this disease, established themselves some time ago in a little wooden tenement house at 668 Water Street. They went there to live, to make it their home, and to give their lives and all that they have to the relief primarily of persons who are dying of cancer and who have no place where they can be decently cared for while they are obliged to linger in life. These good women take the poor people into their house, and by loving care and trained skill make them as comfortable as they can be made until they die. In addition to this, they go daily into the homes of persons who live in the neighborhood and give such care and relief as may be needed by those for whom there is not room in their house or who can be made comfortable in their own homes. There are no salaries paid to those who are doing this work—it is purely a labor of love—but there are, of course, expenses connected with it for rent, medicines, clothing, food, medical and surgical treatment, &c., which have amounted to about $150 a week, and which have been defrayed partly by the slender means of these ladies and partly by contributions from friends who have known of their self-denying work. The demands for the relief which they afford have outgrown the capacity of the little house which they now have, it is stretched to its utmost to accommodate those who are seeking refuge there, and Mrs. Lathrop and her associates have frequently slept on the floor in such unoccupied corners as they could find to make room for those who needed their cots. They wish to move into a larger house. They have found one at 426 Cherry Street, immediately back of the house now occupied, which can be purchased for about $16,000, and which is just what they want; and they hope that the generosity of charitable persons who approve of their work may enable them to make this move. Two persons have already each offered to give $1,000 toward the purchase of this house and to contribute thereafter at least $150 a year toward the support of the work. There are undoubtedly enough others to whom this charity will appeal to contribute the remaining sum that is necessary, and an earnest appeal is now made for their help. Any contributions or subscriptions for this purpose may be sent to either of the undersigned.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, 621 Broadway, New York.
JAMES R. TAYLOR, 268 Henry Street, Brooklyn.
J. WARREN GREENE, 3 Broad Street, (Drexel Building,) New York.
THEODORE B. STARR, 206 Fifth Avenue, New York.

New York City, June 2, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Obviously.

"I suppose the boys will be glad to cross to Cuba?"

"Glad? They'll be in transports!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Earnest Effort.

Hax—What's the matter with that man? St. Vitus's dance?

Jax—No; he has the ague, and he's trying to shake it off.—Philadelphia Record.

For Home Effect.

"Why did you insist on an executive session?" asked the intimate acquaintance. "Did you have anything so very mysterious or important to say on that subject?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I desired to make my constituents think I had."—Washington Star.

No Fruits of Victory.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts has nominated George R. Peare for Governor, and Michael T. Berry for Lieutenant Governor. So fruitful a combination is quite a peach in its way; but pears and berries are perishable goods, and will hardly keep in good condition until next November.—Boston Transcript.

THE POETS' WAR BRIGADE.

[By One of the Members.]

Lucius Perry Hills in Buffalo Evening News.

Ye gallant men who wield the pen
And shed whole seas of ink;
Whose hearts are full of fury,
Whose heads are full of think,
Our country now is calling to
The reckless and the staid,
And loud the answer's coming from
The poets' war brigade.

Now to discordant notes of strife
Each bard has tuned his lyre,
And every heart is swelling like
A huge pneumatic tire.
With rhythmic step they're marching on
As to a dress parade,
Ten thousand cranks to join

A GREAT FIRE IN INDIA

Over Four Thousand Houses at Peshawur Destroyed in Twenty-four Hours.

DAMAGE PUT AT $20,000,000

One of the Chief Towns of the Punjaub Scourged—The Conflagration Believed to be the Record Fire of the Country.

BOMBAY, June 2.—A conflagration at Peshawur, a fortified town of India, capital of a district of that name in the Punjaub, which was not mastered for twenty-four hours, has destroyed 4,000 houses, doing damage to the amount of about four crores of rupees, (about $20,000,000.) This is supposed to be the record fire of India.

Peshawur is the chief town in the district of Peshawur, and lies about fourteen miles east of the Khaibar Pass. Its population in 1881 amounted to 79,982, of which over 50,000 were males. The town is built on a plain, 1,068 feet above sea level, and a mud wall 10 feet high surrounds it.

The Ghor Khatri, originally a Buddhist monastery, afterward rebuilt as a Hindu temple, and now used as a serai, (an Oriental inn,) is one of the most important buildings in the town. Peshawur is commanded by a mud fort to the northwest, built on the ruins of Bala Hissar.

The town is well watered, and is said to be one of the best-drained cities in the Punjab. The whole district of Peshawur is naturally fertile, its chief products being rice, (some of the finest in the world,) wheat, barley, maize, and millet. The chief manufactures of the district are scarfs, leather goods, cutlery, broadcloth, and the preparation of snuff.

DR. HERZ AS AN AMERICAN.

His Claim to Citizenship Based on the Fact That His Father Took Out Papers in His Minority.

LONDON, June 2.—Documents proving the American citizenship of Dr. Cornelius Herz, who was prominently connected with Panama Canal matters, are now on their way to Washington.

It is said that Secretary Day has informed Dr. Herz that if he can show he has done all possible without avail through his lawyers to obtain compensation from France for his seeming persecution the United States will take up his case. Consequently the sworn proofs of his American citizenship are now on their way to the United States.

It was announced in January, 1897, that counsel for Dr. Herz presented at Washington a claim for indemnity in the sum of $5,000,000 against the French Government for the alleged illegal attempt to prosecute Dr. Herz.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It is said at the State Department that the only assurance given to Dr. Herz or his representatives was that it was essential to establish his American citizenship before his claim could receive any attention from the authorities here. This, however, was not an assurance that the Government proposed to take up the case and press it against France. The French authorities here say, the case has not come up for several years, and the suggestion is made that if it has taken since 1893 for the American citizenship of the claimant to be established there is likely to be some question as to the evidence of citizenship.

At the age of ten Dr. Herz came to New York City from Besançon, Eastern France, with his father, who established himself as a paper-box manufacturer in Pearl Street. Young Herz gained his education in the public schools of New York. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1854. He then went abroad and studied at various universities in Germany and France. In the latter country of his adoption he was well known as a physician in Paris. His specialty was the mind, and he experimented extensively in electricity and galvanism.

He returned to New York in 1872, and became head physician at the Mount Sanai Hospital. Later he had a large private practice. He married Miss Bianca Sarony, and went to San Francisco to live, where he was a practicing physician until 1875, when he returned to Paris.

It is asserted that Dr. Herz bases his claim of citizenship upon the fact that the elder Herz became naturalized before the son had reached his majority. There are assertions, too, that Dr. Herz also took out papers, whether that move, in the light of his father's action, was necessary or not.

On Jan. 10, 1893, while he was stopping at Bournemouth, England, with his wife he was arrested under extradition proceedings on a warrant from the French Government, charging him with fraud and embezzlement growing out of the Panama Canal scandal. Under the law a prisoner wanted for extradition must appear at the Bow Street Police Court. Dr. Herz was confined to his bed by illness, and so was unable to appear. The case was kept open, and he was continued under arrest in his bed four years. Then the British Parliament came to his relief, and passed a special act that permitted the magistrate to attend Herz's bedside and take his testimony.

This was done, and the magistrate promptly declared that the charges were utterly invalid and scarcely deserving of notice. Herz was thereupon released from arrest. Meanwhile the French Government had instituted numerous proceedings against him in France, and confiscated all the property of himself and of his wife. Dr. Herz alleged that this was persecution, pure and simple, and that the French Government knew that the charges against him were baseless before his trial. Therefore, claiming that he had been injured in his name and health and in other ways, he demanded that the State Department should prefer a claim against the French Government.

Although he mentioned no sum, the brief showed that he demanded the sum of $5,000,000 in a letter he sent to the President of the French Republic, which was never answered.

ERIC MACKAY DEAD.

English Author Who Wrote "The Love Letters of a Violinist" Expires in London.

LONDON, June 2.—Eric Mackay, the author, is dead. He was born in this city in 1851, and wrote a number of books, the most prominent of which was "Love Letters of a Violinist."

Eric Mackay, who was born in London Jan. 25, 1851, was the son of the late Charles Mackay, author, journalist, and poet, into whose family Marie Corelli, the well-known novelist, was adopted. Eric Mackay, was an amateur violin player of considerable note besides being a successful writer of romances. He received his early education in Scotland and in Italy. His principal works are "Love Letters of a Violinist," which were written out of doors while walking about in the country, and of which 35,000 copies have been sold; "A Lover's Litanies," "The Lover's Missal," "Gladys, the Singer," "A Song of the Sea," "My Lady of Dreams," "Arrows of Song," and "Nero and Acteä."

GERMAN STEAMER LOST.

The Lothar Boh'en from Hamburg for West Africa Wrecked.

ACCRA, West Coast of Africa, June 2.—News was received here to-day of the loss of the German steamer Lothar Bohlen, which left Hamburg on May 11 for West Africa. The passengers and crew have been saved.

The Lothar Bohlen (formerly the San Nicolas) was built at Hamburg in 1888. She was of 2,515 gross tons register, was 323 feet 2 inches long, had a beam of 40 feet 2 inches, and was 22 feet 3 inches deep. She was owned by Woermann & Co. of Hamburg.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

A Constitution to be Formed at Managua This Month—Bad Condition of Affairs.

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MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 28.—The members appointed by each State in Central America will convene at Managua next month to form a Constitution for a federal union or a more perfect union of these States. Some of the members are now at Managua making the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the convention.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua is withdrawing his army from the frontier of Costa Rica, and is about to convene Nicaragua's Congress to confirm an appointee to be arbitrator from Nicaragua to meet similarly appointed arbitrators, one each from Costa Rica and Guatemala, and to determine and settle all questions at issue between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Slight earthquakes are felt, two or three each twenty-four hours, in Western Nicaragua; they all are north of the route selected for a canal across Nicaragua.

The rainy season this year did not begin in Western Nicaragua until the 10th of May.

The financial condition continues very bad, only paper money being in circulation. Coffee is very low in price, and the imports of merchandise are very small. Military law continues in force. Several persons who have been confined in the penitentiary on suspicion of being unfavorable to the present Government of Nicaragua, and who were obliged to provide themselves with food, have been released without trial.

The protocol for a probable treaty of peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica was signed April 29 on board the United States warship Alert, at sea, west of Costa Rica. The differences between the two countries are to be submitted to Central American arbitrators, provided the two Congresses agree, and Guatemala is to enforce the decisions of the arbitrators.

So at least the proposed treaty declares; but it is quite evident to every one who knows political conditions in Central America that Salvador, although a member with Nicaragua of the compact of Presidents known as "the Greater Republic of Central America," will not permit Guatemala to interfere with Costa Rica, the latter two States not being members of the Greater Republic, because Salvador favors Costa Rica and is not in harmony with the present Government of Nicaragua.

On May 1 the Government of Nicaragua endeavored to get up a popular demonstration at Managua to congratulate the Government on its diplomacy with Costa Rica, but it was truly a very poor show, narrowly escaping failure. Very few, if any, of the educated and well-to-do class were present, evidently because thousands of their number, native Nicaraguans, are yet in exile, unpermitted to return, owing to their known opposition to the Government now in power at Nicaragua.

Moreover, the better classes are dissatisfied because the present Government yet retains in the penitentiary many of the educated and well-to-do as political suspects, who are compelled to supply themselves with food, clothing, and medicines—their imprisonment being quite regardless of the petitions of hundreds of citizens asking for their release.

FRENCH CHAMBERS PRESIDENT.

M. Deschanel Elected Over M. Brisson by 282 Votes to 278.

PARIS, June 2.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, on the second ballot, elected M. Deschenel President of the House. The vote stood 282 for M. Deschenel and 278 for M. Brisson, the former President, a majority of 4, against a majority of 1 yesterday. M. Deschenel was the Government candidate and a former Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies.

RIOTS IN THE PUNJAUB.

Thirty-six Persons Injured in Connection with the Festival.

BOMBAY, June 2.—Serious riots occurred yesterday at Moolton, a city of the Punjaub, between Mohammedans and Hindus. The disorders arose in connection with the Muharram Festival. Knives were freely used, and thirty-six persons were more or less seriously injured. Many arrests were made.

Moolton is one of the most ancient cities in India. It was taken by the Mohammedans at the close of the eighth century, again at the commencement of the eleventh, and a third time by Tamerlane, at the close of the fourteenth. Latterly it fell into the hands of the Sikhs, from whom it was taken by the British in 1849.

The Muharram Festival is a religious function marking the first month of the Mohammedan year; also, the first ten days of this month, observed by the Shiahs as a period of lamentation in commemoration of the martyrdom of Husain, the son of Ali.

CHINA SALE IN BOSTON.

Service Used When the Prince of Wales Visited the City Goes for $275.

BOSTON, June 2.—Not many persons appeared to desire the dinner service which was used for the first time on the occasion of the visit to Boston in the Fall of 1860 of the Prince of Wales. The service has lost many of its original pieces, yet nearly 700 of these still remain intact, and to-day were offered as one lot by auction. It is a large enough service to make three or four sets for family use.

It was secured at $275 by Dr. E. A. Sanborn of Meredith, N. H. The china, although of French manufacture and transparent, is rather thick, even the cups being unlike the thin ware in use at the present time.

The decorations are of purplish tint, resembling in color that of wistaria. The design is a conventionalized Virginia creeper leaf with the monogram "H. R. H."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Harry Powers of Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, was in town this week, accompanied by an architect, for the purpose of making thorough examinations of the newest theatres in town, so that he will be enabled to make the very latest improvements in his new theatre, which will be opened next September with the Empire Stock Company in "The Conquerors."

Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of The Dramatic Mirror, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for criminal libel. The finding of the jury was based on the complaint of Klaw & Erlanger, who complained of certain articles which have appeared in the paper regarding the Theatrical Trust, of which Klaw & Erlanger, it is alleged, are the prime movers. The same case was submitted to the last Grand Jury six weeks ago, but at that time it failed to bring in an indictment.

The managers of the Herald Square Stock Company have received many requests for another revival of Sardou's "Diplomacy," and they have decided to give the performance next week in place of "The Banker's Daughter," as first intended. On Monday, June 13 a new production will be made of a play written by R. N. Stevens, entitled "The Ragged Regiment." The plot, it is understood, deals with the present American-Spanish war. The leading rôle is that of an American hero. The cast will comprise the full strength of the stock company.

Managers Brady & Ziegfeld have made arrangements with E. D. Price to manage the Manhattan Theatre next year, in place of Harry Parker, who will launch some new plays in this city, one a farce comedy entitled "A Sure Cure," in which Charles Wayne will be the star, and in the other Burr MacIntosh will figure as the star in a new comedy, entitled "A War Correspondent," by Lottie Blair Parker. In order to accept this engagement Mr. MacIntosh will abandon his tour in his new play, "College Days," in which he was going to star with his sister, Miss Nancy MacIntosh.

Dan Daly, who went abroad under contract with Williamson & Musgrove, to play the leading part in "The Belle of New York" production at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, has withdrawn from the company and will sail for home on the first steamer he can get. Messrs. Lederer & McLellan received a cablegram from George Musgrove in which he says that Mr. Daly had a disgraceful argument with Miss Helen Dupont, a member of the company, in which he made quite a scene, and his absolute refusal to apologize compelled Mr. Musgrove to ask for his resignation. Harry Davenport, who played Mr. Daly's part during his sickness in Boston, succeeded him and from all accounts made a big success in the rôle.

Recognition for Mlle. Leon.

Mlle. Léon of this city enjoys to-day the rare distinction of being an "Officier d'Académie," that title havin just been bestowed upon her by the Minister of Public Instruction in recognition of her services to the cause of French. Miss Léon is the sistser of the wife of Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University, and is well known in literary circles.

THE VANDERBILT WEDDING

Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser Becomes the Wife of George Vanderbilt in Paris.

A SIMPLE CHURCH CEREMONY

Gen. Porter, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Count and Countess of Castellane Present.

PARIS, June 2.—The religious ceremony of the wedding of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser to George Vanderbilt took place at the American Church here at noon to-day. The civil ceremony was performed yesterday.

There were 150 persons present to-day, including Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Porter; Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, the Count and Countess of Castellane, and the Duchess of Marlborough, (formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.)

The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Reid and Miss Daisy de Montsaunit, and the ushers were Messrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Joseph Howland Hunt, Count Antonie Sala, Rutgers Leroy, and Frank Andrews.

The only decorations in the church were six clusters of white roses.

The marriage ceremony was of the simplest character, and lasted only ten minutes. There was no music except that furnished by the church organ.

Mr. Leroy Dresser gave the bride away, and the Rev. Granville Merrill of Tuxedo, brother-in-law of the bride, who assisted the Rev. John G. Morgan, the rector of the church, at the ceremony, pronounced the blessing.

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE.

The Report of the Examination Into Its Condition and Affairs Made Public.

ALBANY, June 2.—The report of the Superintendent, Examiner, and Assistant Actuary of the Insurance Department on the examination of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York City, one of the most important documents of its kind coming from the State Insurance Department in some time, was given out to-day.

The Examiner's report shows total assets of $3,646,303.47, and total liabilities of $2,114,322.13, viz.:

INVESTED AND OTHER ASSETS, NOT INCLUDING MORTUARY AND DUES RESOURCES

Real estate		$531,406.55
Bonds and mortgages		1,688,450.00
Bonds and securities owned		355,675.09
Cash in banks and with bonded collectors		1,036,496.34
Interest accrued	$16,324.28	
Interest due	9,068.36	
		25,392.64
Rents due, $4,488.68; accrued, $3,433.33		7,922.01
Cash in office		960.84
Total		$3,646,303.47

LIABILITIES.

Agents' credit balances	$5,438.14
Losses on stipulated premium policies, adjusted, not due	500.00
Losses on stipulated premium policies, not adjusted, $37,000; resisted, $11,000; total	48,000.00
Losses on post-mortem policies, due and unpaid, payment enjoined by court, $6,000; adjusted, not due, $511,142; total	516,142.00
Losses on post-mortem policies, not adjusted, $535,847.61; claims on which more or less formal notices of death have been received, $483,895.25; resisted, $173,500; total	1,173,242.86
Bonds due but not presented for payment	29,246,35
Premiums or assessments paid before due	175,600.50
All other liabilities, viz.: Outstanding bond obligations	165,952.28
Total	$2,114,322.13

Superintendent Payn in his report calls attention by way of criticism to what, in his opinion, has caused many of those becoming members of the association to fail to comprehend the nature of the contracts they received. He refers to the comparative showings issued six times each year by the association to its policy holders when levying its bi-monthly calls. These contrast the relative cost of a two months' renewable term policy with that at age of entry given for fifteen years with the level premium rate upon a policy for whole life at corresponding age and paid for the same period—fifteen years—and having ascertained the difference the association publishes it as the excess cost of the latter plan, thereby indicating the amount saved by the former. "No such comparison," he says, "should be made by the association and the department recommends its discontinuance in the future for the reason that same cannot work equity be made."

The report says that it is apparent that during the earlier years of the association's existence absurdly inadequate premiums were collected from the older members, while from the persistent younger members it appears that the premiums collected were excessive. This the report points out is but another instance of lack of knowledge of the elementary principles of life insurance displayed by the earlier management.

The report refers to the feature of providing for the issuance of a bond at the expiration of each period of five years during the continuance of membership, the bond being available ten years from its date toward paying future dues and assessments. The supposed benefits, it says, to be derived from this provision were substantially abolished by an amendment to the constitution and by-laws adopted in 1888.

The report states that the association, beginning business seventeen years ago, finds itself to-day with about 100,000 policies in force, aggregating some $300,000,000. The reserve fund in its possession available for the protection of these policies is $3,276,878.71.

Chief Examiner Vanderpoel says in his report that the examination of the association shows that the company's last annual statement was substantially correct. He says: "The examiners of this department, in connection with their previous examinations of this association, have found it necessary to criticise certain of its methods as to the keeping of some of its books of account, I believe it is now due the association to say that, in my opinion, the method now in vogue in the recording of its transactions from day to day, may be said to be a concise, explicit, and thoroughly intelligent system of bookkeeping. The condition of the books materially expedited the work of checking book entries with original vouchers and lessened the time which would otherwise have been necessary to make the examination as thorough as I believe it has been."

NEW COMEDY IN LONDON.

"The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbes Meets with Success.

LONDON, June 2.—The four-act comedy, "The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbes, (the pen name of the authoress formerly known in private as Mrs. Pearl Craigie,) was introduced to a fashionable audience at St. James's Theatre to-night, and met with the most cordial approval of any play produced there since the "The Prisoner of Zenda."

The story is a paradoxical tale of an honest diplomat who chooses an innocent girl, in the midst of cosmopolitan Parisian society.

The plot and action are slender, but the dialogue is so consistently witty that there is not a dull moment in the performance. The authoress, who superintended the rehearsals, was repeatedly called before the curtain.

Mr. George Alexander, Miss Fay Davis, and other leading members of the St. James's company, were enthusiastically applauded.

Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, and other members of the American Embassy were present.

The National Volunteer Reserves.

It was stated at the headquarters of the National Volunteer Reserves, at 1 Broadway, yesterday, that the most encouraging reports are being received as to the progress of the work throughout the country. The thousands of men enlisted have been used for the fitting out of regiments that were short of their quotas and many of the best men in the volunteer service, it was stated, had come from the National volunteer reserves. Word was received yesterday from Arkansas that 6,611 men had enlisted in that State. Five hundred and seventy-four have enlisted from Ohio, and 271 from Indiana.

WEDDINGS OF EARLY JUNE

Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon and Theodore Frelinghuysen Are Married at Grace Chantry.

BISHOP POTTER OFFICIATES

The Rev. Percy S. Grant Assists Him—Prominent Society People Among the Guests—Other Marriages of Interest.

About 100 people, many of them prominent in New York society, gathered in Grace Protestant Episcopal Chantry, at Broadway and Tenth Street, yesterday afternoon to witness one of the most fashionable and at the same time one of the most unostentatious church weddings of the year. The bride was Mrs. Henry Le Grand Cannon, whose first husband died a little over three years ago, and the bridegroom was Theodore Frelinghuysen, a well-known clubman, for whom the occasion was also a second matrimonial venture.

The small crowd of relatives and intimate friends nearly filled the little chantry. The chancel at the east end was banked high on either side with palms and decorated with a profusion of white lilies, pink roses, and apple blossoms. Bishop Henry C. Potter, who assisted at the bride's first marriage in St. Thomas's Church, performed the marriage ceremony yesterday. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, 36 Fifth Avenue, assisted him.

R. Livingston Beeckman and William Cutting, Jr., were the ushers. Most of the guests were seated by 3 o'clock, the hour set for the wedding, and a few minutes later Mrs. Cannon entered the chantry on the arm of her father, William Thompson of Detroit, and walked to the chancel, the ushers preceding her. The bride was gowned in pink silk, covered with white organdie, and wore a white satin cincture, white gloves, and a pink satin hat, with white lace trimmings. She carried no flowers. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended by Elisha Dyer, Jr., (who was an usher at the bride's first marriage,) as best man. There was no music for the bridal recessional. The guests adjourned to the bride's home, at 60 Fifth Avenue, where Mr. and Mrs. Frelinghuysen will probably live, and a wedding reception took place.

The bride was Miss Elizabeth Mary Thompson of Detroit, and her marriage to Harry Le Grand Cannon on June 9, 1891, was one of the important events of the kind that Summer. Mr. Cannon was the son of Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, and well known as an artist, and especially so as a clubman. He died on May 6, 1895. He left two children, a boy and a girl, who are still living. Theodore Frelinghuysen's first wife, Miss Coats, of the family of thread manufacturers of that name, died a number of years ago. He has one child. Mr. Frelinghuysen is Treasurer of the Coats Thread Company, at 347 Broadway, and his home has been at 25 West Fifteenth Street. He belongs to the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Union, Harvard, Merchants', Country, Lawyers', and Suburban Riding and Driving Clubs, and is well known in New York society.

Among those at the wedding were Mrs. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, the bridegroom's sister; Fred Frelinghuysen, his brother; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard, Stuart A. Coats, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Griswold, Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee, Robert Shaw Minturn, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Henry W. Gray, Miss Randolph, Judge and Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, J. Bowers Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, and Mrs. L. C. Clark.

Stumpf—Biscoe.

The Jamaica Methodist Episcopal Church was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday evening, the contracting parties being Emil H. Stumpf of Dover, N. J., and Miss Edna Biscoe, stepdaughter of the Rev. L. K. Moore, pastor of the church, who performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. John S. Bridgford, brother of the bride's mother. Miss Edith Smith of Rockaway, N. J., attended the bride as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Laura Bridgford of Providence, R. I.; Miss Lulu Newton, and Miss Grace Butler of Brooklyn, and Miss Sadie Smith of Albany, N. Y. Alma Jaeger of Southampton, L. I., and Miss Ellen Moore, a sister of the bride served as flower girls. Emil Hairhouse of Dover, N. J., was best man, and the ushers were William Gerard of Rockaway, Thomas Bolitho, and John McGuire of Dover, Frederick Stumpf of East Orange, William Rose of Hackettstown, and Homer H. Moore. A reception was held in the parsonage adjoining, after which the young couple started on an extended bridal tour through the Southern States. Many prominent clergymen from this borough and Brooklyn attended the reception.

Guggenheimer—Koenig.

Justice Joseph Newburger officiated at an interesting wedding last evening in a reception room in Delmonico's up-town place. Samuel H. Guggenheimer, a nephew of President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Council, was the bridegroom, and the bride was Miss Caroline Koenig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Koenig of 1,329 Madison Avenue.

The room was beautifully decorated, and music was furnished by Schwab's orchestra. Samuel Jacobs attended Mr. Guggenheimer as best man. Miss Caroline Frankenthal acted as maid of honor. There were no ushers or bridesmaids. The bride's gown was of white satin and white lace. She wore a tulle veil and carried lilies of the valley. A dinner and a dance in the large ballroom followed the ceremony.

Mr. Guggenheimer is a lawyer of this city, and comes from Baltimore. He and his bride will visit the Thousand Islands on their wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus A. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. S. Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewyn, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wenger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frankenthal, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Isaacson, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Reismann were among the guests.

Edwards—Green.

A wedding of interest to Brooklyn society was that of Miss Grace Adelaide Green and Harry C. Edwards, which took place yesterday morning at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Green, 754 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. S. Gifford Nelson, pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony, at which were present only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. Mr. Edwards is an artist and illustrator of high merit, being on the staff of Harper Brothers, Scribner's, and McClure's Magazines.

Evans—Green.

Miss Annabel Green and Daniel Webster Evans were married yesterday afternoon at Sunninghill Farm, Tenafly, N. J., the home of Judge Ashbel Green, father of the bride. The Rev. Dr. Adriance of this city officiated. Miss Eleanor Folsom of Orange was maid of honor and Dr. Evan Evans, brother of the groom, was best man. Albert Franke, Ashbel Green, Jr., William Duane, and Charles S. Mapes were ushers. The bride was accompanied by Miss Folsom, as maid of honor. The bride was given away by her father. Following the ceremony there was a reception.

Miss Winton and Mr. Rennie to Wed.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Winton, eldest daughter of ex-Senator H. D. Winton of Hackensack, N. J., to Robert Rennie of Richmond, Va., to take place Monday at the bride's home, is announced. Miss Winton has been prominent in church and charitable affairs, resigning her position as Superintendent of the Junior State Christion Endeavor Society on account of her approaching marriage. Mr. Rennie is the son of a Southern railroad man.

Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Burt celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Wednesday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Francis H. Holmes, of 27 Ridge Street, Orange, N. J., with a reception during the afternoon and evening. The attendance was large. Mr. Burt is seventy-four years old and Mrs. Burt is six years his junior. The bridegroom of half a century is an old resident of Orange. For many years Mr. Burt was engaged in the wholesale shoe business in this city, but retired soon after the war, and since then the couple have made their home at Athens, Mass., and later in Vermont.

Armstrong—Darling.

Dr. Robert H. Armstrong of 407 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and Miss Clara Alma Darling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Darling of 131 Hale Avenue, Brooklyn, were united in marriage on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. F. G. Howells, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church. The maid of honor was Miss Charlotte B. Armstrong, a sister of the groom, the bride's only attendant, John Cox of Greenville, N. J., was the groomsman. A reception followed.

Watkins—Mogridge.

The marriage of John Webb Watkins of Brooklyn to Miss Mary Arthur Mogridge, only daughter of John Mogridge of Rochester, N. Y., took place on Wednesday evening at Ontario Beach, the Summer residence of the bride's parents. Mr. Watkins is well known in Brooklyn, being an active member of the Union League, Crescent Athletic, and the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island, and is also a Warden of the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will reside at 387 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

Matthews—Beesley.

Miss Mary Trift Beesley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. Beesley of Belvedere, N. J., and Francis Smith Matthews of Brooklyn, N. Y., were married last night in the First Presbyterian Church, at Belvedere, the Rev. Mr. Bruen officiating. The wedding was followed by a reception. Miss Nellie Beasley of Newark, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Henry Bruen was best man, and Messrs. Beesley, Walton, and Coen of Brooklyn were the ushers.

McDonald—Seaman.

At the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Miss Jennie Louise Seaman, daughter of Mrs. Ruth E. Seaman of 311 Carlton Avenue, and J. Frank McDonald were married. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goddell, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Imogene Adee as maid of honor and Mr. Vietoe was best man. The ushers were Herbert R. Seaman, William Harkness, and Willis McDonald, a brother of the groom. A reception followed.

Porter—Evans.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Evans of Westfield to Henry Holbert Porter, a newspaper writer of Hartford, Conn., was solemnized last evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. H. Ladd, Plainfield. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Fisk, rector of St. Paul's Church, in Westfield. There were no bridesmaids, and the best man was Edgar F. Peck of Norwich, Conn. The ushers were Howard Atterbury of Norwich, Conn., and Sheldon Peck of Newark, N. J.

Wendell—Foote.

Miss May Dwight Foote, daughter of Mrs. Edward Foote, now staying at the Windsor, was married to Ten Eyck Wendell of Cazenovia, N. Y., at noon on Wednesday in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, officiated. Mr. Wendell is a lawyer, a graduate of Yale University of the class of 1880, and well known socially. He belongs to the Union and St. Nicholas Clubs and the Holland Society.

Glover—Heyer.

Miss Emelia Heyer, daughter of Robert Heyer, was married on Wednesday evening to David Arthur Glover, at the home of her father, 213 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George D. Hunt, rector of the South Bushwick Reformed Church, Brooklyn. The bride's sister, Miss Julia Heyer, was maid of honor, and Misses Lillian and Amanda Schumacher served as bridesmaids.

Townley—Crosby.

A pretty home wedding was celebrated Wednesday night in Westfield in the marriage of Miss May Crosby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Crosby, to Morland T. Townley. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. M. Anderson of Westfield, assisted by the Rev. A. Ruth of Railway, under a canopy of American flags. Isaac M. Townley, a brother of the groom, acted as best man, and Miss Grace Crosby, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid.

Dodd—Sturges.

Frank Nélaton Dodd of this city, a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, and Miss Adèle Sturges was married on Wednesday, at 6 East Eighty-second Street, where the bride's mother, Mrs. P. D. Sturges, is staying. The Rev. Richard D. Pope officiated.

Miss Clara Sutro Engaged.

Word has reached this city that the engagement is announced in San Francisco of Miss Clara Sutro, daughter of Adolph Sutro of San Francisco, to W. J. English, a Chicago lawyer. Adolph Sutro, who is the father of Theodore Sutro of this city, was at one time well known throughout the world by his connection with the famous mining tunnel which bore his name. About ten months ago it was reported that he had become enfeebled in mind and had been placed in a retreat near San Francisco by his daughter, in whose charge of late years he has been.

It was said at the office of Mr. Sutro, 280 Broadway, yesterday that no news of the engagement had yet reached the family, although such an alliance was not at all improbable. W. J. English, better known as Judge English, is at present Mr. Theodore Sutro's professional correspondent in Chicago.

Miss Leah Korn Engaged.

Jacob Korn will give a reception Sunday at his residence, 924 Madison Avenue, in honor of the engagement of his daughter, Miss Leah Korn, to Joseph W. Weiss.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mme. Katharine Evans von Klenner has sent out cards for a musicale at her home, 40 Stuyvesant Street, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. The affairs is given by her pupils.

The marriage of Miss Estelle Frank, a sister of Dr. S. G. Frank of 1,885 Lexington Avenue, and Maurice Krakauer will take place next Thursday in Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Avenue, at 6 P. M.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre will be the scene of an entertainment for the benefit of the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society next Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose has been chiefly instrumental in getting it up, and the rest of the Entertainment Committee are Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Chairman; Miss Florence V. Moore, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. F. Edwin Elwell, Mrs. F. W. Jones, Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, Mrs. J. H. Lane, Mrs. Lucia Purdy, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Miss Emma Thursby, Perry Averill, and Orton Bradley. Miss Eldridge, "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, J. Wells Champney, Viola Allen, Marguerite Hall, and James Lawrence Breese are among those who will give their services.

PROSTRATE BEFORE A TRAIN.

Woman Jumped or Fell from an Elevated Road Platform.

Margaret P. O'Donnell of 105 East Fifty-fourth Street jumped from the platform of the elevated railway structure at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon in front of a train, south bound, that was just slowing up. The woman was well dressed. The engineer saw her and reversed the lever so quickly that it threw many of the passengers off their seats and feet.

The locomotive dragged the woman about twenty-five feet, the train slowing under the brakes all the time. The woman's clothes were torn into ribbons. When lifted to the platform she was unconscious, and an ambulance was summoned from the Flower Hospital. It was found that she had received few injuries. She had a bruise on her back and a laceration on her right arm.

The spectators believe that the woman intended to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of the locomotive.

At the O'Donnell home last night a sister of the injured woman said that Margaret was subject to attacks of vertigo and that it was an attack of this sort that caused her to fall from the platform. The two women are dressmakers.

DR. REINA GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Hoboken Physician Who Is Accused of Assault Held for Grand Jury.

Dr. Colletti Reina of 102 Palisade Avenue, Hoboken, who is charged with assaulting and detaining against her will Mrs. Devereaux of Union Hill, yesterday afternoon surrendered himself to Police Justice Francis of West Hoboken.

Mrs. Devereaux alleges that after her husband's death, on April 14, the doctor took her to his house and detained her there against her will, and that he struck her in the face because she refused to sign a paper giving him $2,000. She also alleges that the doctor took from her house on the Paterson Plank Road the valuables it contained. Dr. Reina, who was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, denies the charges.

VANDALISM NEAR BOSTON.

Bride Returns from Wedding Tour and Finds Furniture Ruined.

BOSTON, June 2.—A mysterious case of vandalism, involving the destruction of property valued at nearly $3,000, has just come to light in Newton Highlands. The victim, Mrs. Henry T. Schwaar, née McKenzie, is well known in Newton Highlands. She was married on Thursday of last week to Henry T. Schwaar, a Boston business man, and immediately left her home on Walnut Street, Newton Highlands, opposite Lake Avenue, for a wedding tour.

To-day she was called home, only to find her splendidly furnished residence uninhabitable. Beginning with the hall, every article of furniture in the house had been hacked and cut, while carpets, draperies, and valuable rugs were slashed to pieces. In the parlor a grand piano, valued at $600, had been hacked and splintered with an axe until its handsome case had been rendered valueless. A lounge and several other valuable articles of furniture in the same apartment had shared a similar fate. In the dining room the sideboard and heavy table had been nicked and chopped with an axe beyond repair. The contents of the china closet had been smashed to bits.

Silk dresses were found slashed to pieces, and a sealskin coat was torn to tatters. In some rooms the carpets were found slashed with a knife, and in others valuable rugs were torn. Several pictures of Mrs. Schwaar were found cut in strips. So far as can be learned nothing was taken from the house.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel M. Inglis.

Prof. Samuel M. Inglis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois, died Wednesday of nervous prostration at Kenosha, Wis. Prior to his election to the office he held at the time of his death Prof. Inglis was a teacher of English literature, rhetoric, and elocution in the Southern Illinois State University at Carbondale. He was an Ohioan by birth. He was a soldier in the Union Army. After the war he engaged in educational work. In 1881 he was made a Trustee of the University at Carbondale, and in 1883 became a professor in that institution.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS J. KEATING, lawyer and leader in Democratic politics of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, died Wednesday at his home in Centreville, Md., aged sixty-nine years.

JOHN F. PANKHURST, Vice President and General Manager of the Globe Iron Works Company, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Pankhurst was widely known on the great lakes. He was sixty-eight years old.

THOMAS STEWART died at his home in Kearney, N. J., Wednesday morning. He was in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland. Forty years ago he organized Iron Molders' Union No. 96. For over fifteen years Mr. Stewart was Superintendent of the Smith & Sayre Manufacturing Company, Newark. He retired from business several years ago.

BERNARD MOEBRUS, the scientist, died on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on her outward passage last week. Mr. Moebius was the first to extract economically precious metals from base ores by means of electricity. He was also the author of several

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Daniel O'Day, Thos. W. Myers,
Percival Kilbne, L. C. Dessar.
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Beth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
The above $219,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of Four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, said firm reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

THOS. M. KING, President.
Pittsburg & Western Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, we are now prepared to purchase at par any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
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June 1, 1898.

STOCK FOR SALE.

At $5 per $100 share, equity in 2,000 shares capital stock General American Reduction Company of 100 William Street, S. M. Roosevelt, President; Daniel R. Case, John R. Drexel, Joseph Garneau, G. B. M. Harvey, Edward R. Hewitt, George W. Kenyon, David B. Ogden, S. M. Roosevelt, W. H. Von Dreele, George W. Young, Directors. Stock technically collateral, but only for obligations of the Company, otherwise amply secured. Risk as collateral nominal. Will sell all or part. Full particulars.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Speculative sentiment was yesterday more confused than of late, and as a result price movements were irregular. The early morning news giving more details regarding the bombardment of Santiago than had previously been obtainable was not the sort calculated to inspire the Street with any extraordinary enthusiasm. Upon reading the fuller particulars of the contest Wall Street seemed to decide that the Santiago battle was not of sufficient importance to warrant any strengthened belief in the early termination of the war.

***

The day's developments were not any too encouraging, but despite them there were but few recessions of consequence made by stocks. Early London prices were below the New York closing, and London was a seller of stocks in this market to the extent of about 25,000 shares. The feverish and excited wheat market was responsible for some selling of the Granger shares, and the reactionary tendencies shown by some of them had more or less effect upon the whole list.

***

Such selling as there was came chiefly from the trading contingent, most of whom were again, as they have been for some time past, aggressively bearish. There were also indications of profit taking by some speculative interests who seemed expectant of a reaction in the market.

***

Veteran observers in Wall Street, as well as some of the more prominent speculative interests, are predicting that the lower-priced stocks are hereafter to be the more active and stronger issues. Indications of this were to be found yesterday. The preferred stocks of Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Erie, Reading, and Southern Railway showed new activity and strength, and gave encouragement to the believers in those properties who have all along contended that following close upon the heels of the advances in the higher-priced, dividend-paying shares would come buoyancy in the cheaper issues, especially in the preferred stocks of the recently reorganized railroad properties.

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In many quarters there is to be heard counsel against overbuying and caution as to the danger of a reaction. Many thoughtful Wall Street men point out that the short interest is at present comparatively small, and they argue that a setback in prices would be beneficial to the market itself.

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Government bonds were strong. The closing bid prices for the new 4s advanced ½ and 1 per cent. respectively for the registered and coupon. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111¼, and $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon at 123⅛.

***

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 69.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¾	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	National Lead	1⅛
Am. Tobacco	½	National Lead pf	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Chi. & East Ill.	1¼	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. East Ill. pf.	1	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. Dodge.	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Detroit Gas.	1	Pullman Car	1½
Eastern Elevator	½	Reading	⅝
2rie 1st pf.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	2	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Iowa Central pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Laclede Gas	2½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	3½	West. Chi. St.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1⅛	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	1	N. J. Central	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Oreg. Imp., all im. pd.	1
Delaware & Hudson	1⅛	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Great North. pf.	⅝	Rio G. West. pf.	⅝
Illinois Steel	1⅜	St. J. & G. L. 1st pf.	½
Keokuk & Western	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Manhattan Cons.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Met. Street Ry.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

D. S. S. & A. 5s	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
L. & N. 1st, N. O. P. & S. 1st	1
L. & N. 1st, S. & N. Ala. 5s	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, ctfs	3
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1¼
San A. & A. P. 4s	1
W. N. Y. & P., inc.	1⅜
West. Union Call tr. 5s	1

Bond Declined.

Central of Georgia 2d inc. 1⅜

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., cosing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $175,124,571; balance, $9,994,385; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $921,964.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1⅝ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and ½c lower, at $4.86½, for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.86 for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—2½c premium and par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 37⅛; Illinois Central, ¼, to 108⅜; and Reading, ¼, to 9⅞. Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 104⅛; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 87½; Erie, ⅜, to 13⅝; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 60; and New York Central, ⅛, to 120. Atchison sold at 13¼, and Louisville and Nashville at 58¼. British Consols advanced ⅛, to 111 7-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased, £499,000; circulation increased, £330,000; bullion decreased, £168,634; other securities decreased, £962,000; other deposits decreased, £1,047,000; public deposits decreased, £262,000; notes reserve decreased, £379,000; Government securities increased, £105,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 47.97 per cent., compared with 47.74 per cent. last week, against a decline from 51.54 per cent. to 50.55 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The bank gained £87,000 bullion on balance.

In Paris rentes sold at 102f 92½c, and exchange on London was 25f 28½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increase, 63,025,000f; Treasury accounts current increase, 5,575,000f; gold in hand decrease, 2,800,000f; bills discounted increase, 88,450,000; silver on hand increase, 1,525,000f.

Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 163.20, compared with 161.80 Wednesday and 163.70 a week ago; at Rome at 107.40, compared with 107.35 Wednesday and 107.37 a week ago.

ST. PAUL AND LONDON.

Again yesterday London sold St. Paul, and again such sales were productive of nothing except an extension of the foreign short account. Undoubtedly London is heavily short of the stock, its speculators having been very bearish on the property for some time. At the last settlement, the short interest in St. Paul was estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000 shares, and since that time it has been still further extended.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week of May were given out last night. They aggregated $885,523, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $88,-577. In the month of May St. Paul earned gross $2,775,180, an increase over May, 1897, of $395,542.

These earnings correspond very favorably with past years. The earnings for the week are $140,000 in excess of those of the fourth week of May, 1896, and nearly $150,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895. The gross earnings for the month are $517,000 greater than those of May, 1896, and $660,-000 greater than those of May, 1895.

UNION PACIFIC STRENGTH.

Union Pacific preferred was conspicuous yesterday, being the most active stock on the list, and also one of the strongest. It sold up to 62⅝, gaining 1⅝ points, all of which advance it held to the close. Commission houses were buyers of the stock, presumably because of the promises of a dividend in July, but the buying came chiefly from reorganization interests and houses acting for people abroad identified with the reorganization syndicate. Union Pacific insiders are firm believers in their property and in their stocks, predicting largely increased earnings for the one and much higher prices for the other.

A NEW DIVIDEND PAYER.

The dividend of 2½ per cent. declared by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Directors upon the common stock was a surprise to Wall Street. Although there has been talk of this sort for some time, it has not been generally credited. Yesterday Chicago and Eastern Illinois scored another advance, selling up to 66 on transactions of about 8,000 shares. Friends of the company say that the Directors decided upon a dividend chiefly because of their knowledge of coming developments which will make the property much more profitable than it has been for some time past.

ONE OUTSIDE BULL POOL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's firmness is exciting much comment in quarters where it is known that inside interests are in no way connected with the buying of the stock. It is stated positively that the people who have been accumulating Brooklyn Rapid Transit have no knowledge of the property itself nor of its affairs, having no connection whatever with the company.

INSIDE DISTURBANCES.

Again yesterday Manhattan showed weakness, selling down to 105 and losing nearly one point net for the day. The inside selling heretofore noted was again in evidence. The quarrel among Manhattan's managers seems to be attaining greater proportions than would appear good for the property, and some of the larger stockholders not represented on the board are understood to be very nervous over the outcome.

MINING EXCHANGE'S PRESIDENT.

Mr. A. D. Lamberton was yesterday elected President of the Mining Exchange of New York, succeeding Mr. B. T. Martin. Mr. Lamberton is one of the best known of the old-time general investment brokers in Wall Street. His acceptance of the Presidency of the Mining Exchange is taken to signify that progressive methods will be put into operation for the promotion of that institution. The election yesterday was unanimous, and Mr. Lamberton in accepting the Presidency was assured of the support of every interest in the Exchange.

NORTHWEST'S DIVIDEND.

The declaration of the regular 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on Northwest common yesterday was about what had been expected. There have been some predictions of an increase in Northwest's dividend rate, but all along Vanderbilt brokers have been discouraging such talk and asserting positively that there would be no change made by the Directors. These same Vanderbilt brokers are, however, quite bullish on Northwest and are predicting higher prices for it, as they are for all the Vanderbilt shares.

SUGAR TRUST STRONG.

Sugar Trust was one of the notably strong stocks yesterday, selling up above 142, and closing at its top price, with a gain of nearly two points for the day. The buying orders in the stock apparently all came from one source, and there were many rumors regarding a trade war settlement circulated to explain the stock's strength. The short interest in Sugar Trust of late has been large and last night there was a very good demand for the stock in the loan crowd.

WEST CHICAGO ABROAD.

West Chicago Street Railway sold up close to 95 yesterday on sales of only 1,000 shares. The stock held a full point of its advance to the close. Houses with Chicago connections were the buyers. It is understood that of late a large block of West Chicago Street Railway securities has been taken by important foreign banking interests.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Declaration of the regular dividends by Chicago and Northwestern.

Sharp advance in silver in London. Open buying of the white metal by Bank of Spain.

Election of Andrew McKinney to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Date of Rock Island dividend payments not to be decided upon until after June 20.

Union Pacific fours on Stock Exchange list increased to $90,000,000, full amount authorized.

Further reduction of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling exchange.

Statement that General Electric's business last week was largest done in six years.

Reduction in Bank of England rate of discount to 3 per cent.

Increase of 8,347 instruments in American Bell Telephone Company's net output for week ended May 20, making an increase of 20,992 since Dec. 21 last.

Decrease of $3,990 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus net earnings for April, but increase of $355,372 since July 1.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $85,-000,000 New York Central Railroad 3½ per cent. gold bonds.

Arrival at San Francisco of $2,500,000 gold from Australia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	207	210
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 4th assm't pd.	19	20
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	93
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	78
Union Ferry	53	55
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30	30¾
Amsterdam preferred	70	71
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26¼	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	91
Western Gas Company	86	87
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	78
Glucose common	52¾	53¼
Glucose preferred, ex div.	102	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	28	30
National Biscuit pf	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	13
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	437	439
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,026.64 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .22.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .29, 100 Consol. California and Virginia at .50, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 1,300 Iron Silver at .55@.58@.60, 1,000 Leadville at .11@.12 buyer 30, 100 Little Chief at .25, 300 Mollie Gibson at .28, 300 Pharmacist at .06, 300 Sierra Nevada at .70, 1,000 Utah at .07.

On the Mining Exchange 7,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02½, 1,500 Anaconda at .53@.52⅝, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol. at .08¾@.09, 4,000 Cannon Ball at .004⅝@.004, 500 Elkton at .93, 10,000 Garfield Consol. at .14½@.14½, 2,500 Golden Fleece at .30@.30½, 200 Havana at .75½, 12,000 Jefferson at .04⅛@.04¼, 1,900 Lagonda at .17 cash @.16⅝@.17⅛, 10,000 Mount Rosa at .11¼@.11⅝@.11⅜, 500 Portland at 1.03@1.04, 600 Rocky Mountain at .06@.12¾ buyer 60, 10,000 Union at .11⅛@.11⅜.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Horn Silver	1.30
Best & Belcher	.25	Iron Silver	.44
Breece	.43	Kingston & P. Iron	.17
Brunswick	.13	La Crosse	.13
Chrysolite	.11	Leadville	.10
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Little Chief	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.50	Phoenix Gold	.09
Deadwood	.60	Plymouth Con.	.09
Enterprise Min. Co.	.09	Standard Con.	1.45
Father De Smet	.17		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.20	Ontario	2.75
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Ophir	.35
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.60
Best & Belcher	.24	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.40	Potosi	.15
Brunswick con.	.16	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Chollar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.12	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chrysolite	.11	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.45	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.20
Crescent	.04	Argentum Juanita	.25
Catalpa	.08	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.48
Eureka Con.	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Crip. Creek	.03
Gould & Curry	.15	Golden Fleece	.22
Hale & Norcross	.90	Isabella	.22
Homestake	40.00	Mollie Gibson	.24
Horn Silver	1.30	Mount Rosa	.11
Iron Silver	.56	Pharmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Portland	.95
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.02
Leadville, Con.	.11	Union	.10
Little Chief	.24	Work	.02
Mexican	.15		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Garfield Con.	.14
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.30
Lagonda	.17	Jefferson	.04
Rocky Mountain	.04	Justine	.03
Waldorf	.03	Mount Rosa	.10
Alamo	.02	Old Gold	.002
Anaconda	.52	Sentinel	.006
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	Union	.11
Cannon Ball	.004	Work M. & M. Co.	.02
Elkton	.92		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 2.—In the market to-day the copper shares were conspicuous both for strength and activity. Calumet and Hecla made a wonderful spurt of 20 points, to 575, the highest price in its history. The Directors to-day declared a ten-dollar dividend, making $53,850,000 declared and paid up to date by this company. Osceola advanced 3½, to 53½, with later reaction to 52½. Boston and Montana advanced ¾, to 211½, with ¼ reaction. Butte and Boston was backward, and lost ½, to 24¼. Old Dominion was hesitating, and after selling up ¼, to 27¾, fell back to 27½. Atlantic was a point higher at 208, and Centennial rose 1⅛, to 16, losing ¼ later. Baltic advanced a point to 17¾, receding ¼. Franklin continued its rise, gaining 1⅝, to 14¾. Arnold gained ⅜, to 16⅞, with ¼ reaction. Tamarack was ex dividend $4, and sold at 184 and 185, equivalent to a two-point rise.

There were few other features in the local board. Mergenthaler, however, opened up 2½, at 155, and further advanced to 157. Dominion Coal sold at 22½ and 23. Stock Yards was strong at 118¾. Boston and Albany was up 1, at 223.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	222	..
Boston & Lowell	222	..
Boston & Maine	160½	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	119½	120
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	120
Fitchburg pf.	99¾	100
Old Colony	188	189
Oregon Short Line	32	33½
West End	83¾	84⅛
West End pf.	104¼	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3¼	3⅝
Arnold	16⅝	16¾
Atlantic	27⅝	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	17½
Boston & Montana	210½	211
Butte & Boston	22⅝	22⅞
Calumet & Hecla	574	..
Centennial	15¾	16
Franklin	14½	15
Gold Coin Mines	87½	1¼
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	..
Osceola	55¼	55½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅜	5¾
Quincy	117½	118
Santa Ysabel	..	5
Tamarack	162	164
Tecumseh	1½	2¼
Wolverine	22¾	23

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	274	275
Dominion Coal	23¾	24
Dominion Coal pf.	109	110
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	36½	37
General Electric pf.	88	95
Lamson Cons. Store Service	23¾	24
New England Telephone	129	135
Philadelphia Company	31½	33
Pullman Palace Car	183½	185½
United States Oil	13½	14
United States Rubber	20	21
Westinghouse Electric	22	23
Westinghouse Electric pf.	53¼	..

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	..	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27⅞	28½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—There was renewed interest taken in the local steam railroad stocks. Readings were higher and in good demand; the general mortgage 4s also advanced. Pennsylvania held firm around 58½@58⅝. Lehigh Valley was higher, at 23⅜. There were some slight concessions in Choctaw common, while the preferred held steady. Pennsylvania Steel and Cambria Iron were quite active, and showed higher prices, the former selling up to 16 and the latter to 45¼. The street railway stocks were slightly higher, under a good general demand. Philadelphia rose to 83¼. Electric and People's 4s advanced to 84⅜, and Union Traction to 16½. The industrial stocks were only fairly active, with the bulk of the trading in United Gas Improvement. Welsbach was stronger, and rose to 45. Pennsylvania Manufacturing advanced to 17. There is a better demand for good bonds, but few are being offered for sale.

The market closed steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23⅜	23¾
Northern Pacific common t. c.	28	28⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	68¼	68½
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅝
Reading t. c.	9⅝	9 13-16
Reading 1st pf.	23½	23¾
Reading 2d pf.	11⅞	12
St. Paul	101⅜	101⅝
United Gas Imp.	103¾	104
Welsbach Light	44¾	45
New Jersey Traction	47⅝	48
Am. R. E. L.	3½	3⅞
Marsden	6¾	7
Marsden pf.	34⅛	34⅝
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5 P.	13¾	14
Reading gen. 4s	85	85½
Electric P. 4s	84¾	84⅝
Equitable G. L. 5s	105¼	105½
Philadelphia Elec. 5s, t. c.	93	93½
Western New York & Penn.	3	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	157½	159
Philadelphia Traction	83¼	83½
Baltimore Cons.	23⅜	23¾
Union Traction	16⅜	16½
Electric Storage	22½	23
Electric Storage pf.	24½	26
Cons. T. Pitts.	14¾	15
Cons. T. Pit

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 2, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
27½	28	406	American Malting Co.	28	28	28	28	— ¼
78	78¾	137	Am. Malting Co. pf...	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
22	22¼	200	American Cotton Oil..	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
74½	75¾	285	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	
127	130	20	American Express ...	130	130	130	130	
12½	12⅝	1,350	American Spirits Mfg.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
33½	34½	1,275	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	34⅜	34⅝	33½	33½	— 1⅛
142	142⅜	32,566	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	139¾	142⅜	139¾	142	+ 1⅜
114	115½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ¾
92½	93¼	60	Am. Tel. & Cable Co...	92	92	92	92	
109¼	109¾	13,480	American Tobacco ...	109½	110⅛	109⅛	109½	+ ½
117	120	21	American Tobacco pf.	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	
38¾	39	4	Ann Arbor pf.....	38	38	38	38	
12⅞	13	1,023	At., T. & S. F.....	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
32⅝	32⅞	11,139	At., T. & S. F. pf....	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	
18⅝	19	1,850	Baltimore & Ohio....	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	3¼	1,400	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	
43	43¼	3,940	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43½	43½	43	43	— ⅜
118¼	119½	310	Brooklyn Union Gas..	118	118⅝	118	118⅜	—1
52¼	52¾	698	Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	15	300	Central Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
22	22⅜	3,540	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
105⅜	105⅞	23,000	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	104¾	106¼	104¾	105⅜	+ ⅜
65⅜	65⅞	8,602	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	65¼	66	65	65⅝	+1¼
109¼	109⅝	1,400	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	108¾	109½	108¾	109½	+1
14⅜	14½	5,825	Chicago Great West..	14⅜	14¾	14¼	14½	
10	10⅛	1,203	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10	10	10	10	
101⅛	101½	29,228	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	101¼	101¾	101⅛	101⅜	— ⅜
129	129¾	4,570	Chicago & Northw....	129½	130	128⅜	129	
107⅛	107¼	20,810	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107½	108	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅜
29	30	15	Chi. Term. Trans. pf...	29	29	29	29	
35	35⅛	410	C., C., C. & St. L.....	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
15⅛	15⅜	1,900	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅜
⅝	¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	23½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
5¼	6	30	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
189½	191	640	Con. Gas, ex div.....	189¼	190⅝	189	190¼	+ ¼
34½	35½	200	Consolidated Ice	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
110	111	1,110	Delaware & Hudson..	111	111½	110¼	110½	—1½
48⅜	48⅝	1,280	Denver & R. G. pf....	48¼	48⅞	48¼	48½	— ¼
15¼	15⅝	1,300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	14	15½	14	15½	+1
58	60	2,300	Detroit Gas Company..	55½	57¼	55½	57¼	+1
65¼	65½	400	Eastern Elevator	63½	65½	63½	65½	+ ½
128	135	11	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	128	128	128	128	
13⅛	13⅜	2,300	Erie	13½	13¾	13¼	13½	
36⅜	37	7,317	Erie 1st pf.....	36¼	37¼	36¼	36⅞	+ ¾
36½	36¾	420	General Electric	37	37	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
175	178	450	Great Northern pf....	176	176	176	176	+ ¾
21	22¼	1,385	Hawaiian Sugar	20¼	22¼	20¼	22	+2
105	105¼	1,130	Illinois Central	105⅜	106	105½	105½	
56⅛	57¾	1,110	Illinois Steel Co.....	58½	58½	57	57	—1¾
31¼	32	200	Iowa Central pf.....	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ½
30	35	100	Keokuk & Western...	30	30	30	30	—4½
51	52	3,945	Laclede Gas	50	51⅞	50	51½	+2½
92¼	93	652	Laclede Gas pf.....	92	93½	92	93¼	+3½
15¼	16	950	Lake Erie & Western.	15⅞	16½	15½	15½	+ ½
73¾	74	215	L. E. & West. pf.....	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
50	53	120	Long Island	51	51	51	51	
56⅜	56½	8,805	Louisville & Nashville.	56⅜	56⅞	56⅜	56⅝	— ⅜
105⅛	105⅜	10,130	Manhattan Con	105⅛	106⅜	105	105⅜	— ⅜
158	158½	2,047	Metropolitan St. Ry...	158¾	160	158	158	—1
104	105½	69	Michigan Central	105¾	105¾	104	104	
89⅞	90	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	90	90	90	90	
60⅜	61½	150	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	61	61	61	61	— ½
73½	74	1,446	Minnesota Iron	73	74	73	73½	+ ½
11⅜	11⅝	3,540	Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
35	35⅜	489	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	— ⅛
35¼	35½	3,830	Missouri Pacific.....	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
35⅜	36	9,980	National Lead Co.....	34	36	34	35⅝	+1⅞
107⅛	108	435	National Lead Co. pf..	105½	107	105½	107	+1½
20½	21½	150	National Linseed Oil..	20½	20½	20½	20½	
96	97	100	New Jersey Central...	96	96	96	96	— ½
48	49	3,527	New York Air Brake..	47¼	49¼	47¼	48	+3½
117	117¼	3,476	New York Central	116¾	117¼	116¾	116⅞	
180	..	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	190	190	190	190	
13	13½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L...	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
52½	53¼	145	Norfolk & West. pf...	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+ ¼
6	6¼	580	North American	6	6	5⅞	6	
28	28⅜	21,030	Northern Pacific.....	27¼	28½	27¼	28	+ ⅝
68¼	68¼	21,950	Northern Pacific pf....	67⅝	68½	67⅜	68½	+ ⅝
15⅝	15⅜	645	Ontario & Western....	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	
29	30½	300	Ore. Imp., all in. pd...	30	30	29¾	29¾	—1
51¾	52½	220	Ore. R. & Nav.....	52	52	52	52	
71	72½	106	Ore. R. & Nav. pf....	71	71	71	71	—1½
29	29¼	4,222	Pacific Mail	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅝
116¾	117	1,059	Pennsylvania R. R....	116⅜	117	116⅜	117	+ ⅝
1½	2	850	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
102⅜	102¾	17,392	People's Gas, Chicago.	103	103¼	102½	102⅝	— ⅛
187½	189	182	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	188¼	188¾	188¼	188¼	+1¼
5	8	100	Quicksilver pf.....	5	5	5	5	
19⅝	19¾	8,060	Reading	19	19¾	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	47	24,870	Reading 1st pf.....	45¾	47	45¾	47	+1
23⅞	24¼	3,426	Reading 2d pf.....	22⅞	24	22⅞	24	+ ⅞
25¼	25⅞	100	Rio Grande West.....	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
64⅛	65	410	Rio Grande West. pf..	64¾	64¾	64	64	+ ¾
120	122	6	Rome, W. & Ogdens..	122	122	122	122	
7¼	7½	400	St. J. & G. I.....	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
59	59½	138	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	59	59	59	59	— ½
20½	21	135	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	21	21	21	21	— ½
8	8¼	1,340	St. L. & San Fran....	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
63	64	946	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	63	63¾	63	63¼	+ ¼
31¾	31⅞	3,735	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	32	32¼	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
143½	148	500	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	145	145½	145	145	
79	79½	225	St. Paul & Omaha....	79¼	79¼	78½	78½	— ½
18	18½	300	Southern Pacific	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
9	9½	4,354	Southern Railway	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
32¼	32¾	14,715	Southern Railway pf..	31½	32⅝	31⅜	32¼	+ ¾
6⅜	6½	125	Standard R. & T.....	6½	6½	6½	6½	
26	26¼	1,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
..	..	200	Texas Pacific	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	
..	..	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	24¾	10,203	Union Pacific	24⅛	24⅝	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅜
62¼	62⅜	63,356	Union Pacific pf.....	60½	62⅜	60½	62⅜	+1⅝
7⅜	7¾	850	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	7½	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
8	8¼	680	United States Leather.	8	8	8	8	
67⅛	67½	3,190	U. S. Leather pf.....	67¾	67¾	66½	67⅛	— ⅝
20	21	180	United States Rubber.	20	20	20	20	—1
78½	79½	400	U. S. Rubber pf.....	79⅛	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	150	Wabash	7½	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
19⅞	20	915	Wabash pf.....	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20	
116	120	71	Wells-Fargo Express.	118	118	117	117	
93½	94¼	1,000	West Chicago Street..	94	94⅝	94	94½	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	3,415	Western Union Tel....	92	92⅜	92	92¼	+ ¼
2⅞	2¾	1,875	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
12¼	14	40	W. & L.E.pf.,$1 as. pd.	12	12	12	12	
Sales.....		465,157						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	Col. F. & I. pf....	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S.		
4s, r., 1907	108	109	Col. & H. Coal, all			Mobile & Ohio....	28½	30
4s, c., 1907	111	112	in. paid.....	6	6½	Morris & Essex...	171	174
4s, r., 1925	122½	123½	C. H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	National Starch...	6½	7½
4s, c., 1925	123	123½	Com. Cable	160	180	Nat. St. 1st pf....	60	80
5s, r., 1904	111⅜	112	Consol. Coal	40½	45	Nat. St. 2d pf....	18	30
5s, c., 1904	111⅜	112	Consol. Ice pf....	85	91	New Cent. C.....	7	8
Currency 6s, 1899.	100½	..	Colorado Midland.	6	7	N. Y. C. & St. L.		
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	110½	..	Col. Mid. pf.....	17½	19	1st pf.....	60	75
Dist. Col. 3-65s...	114	..	Del., L. & W.....	153	155	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
			Den. & R. G.....	11⅜	13	2d pf.....	33	35
Adams Express...	100	102	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	86	..	Norfolk So.....	60	66
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	Dul., S. S. & A....	2½	..	Nor. & West.....	14⅝	15½
American Coal....	100	140	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	..	Ohio Southern	3	5
Am. Dist. Tel.....		23	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	107	110	Oregon S. L.....	30	32
Ann Arbor	11¾	13½	Eighth Avenue....	325	335	Penn. Coal	330	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6⅜	6⅞	Erie 2d pf.....	17½	18½	Peo. & Eastern...	3	6
Boston A. L. pf....	102	106	Ev. & T. H.....	25	27	P., C. C. & St. L.	45	47½
Brunswick Co.....	9	9¾	Ev. & T. H. pf....	48	52	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	64	66
Buff., R. & P....	20	30½	Ft. W. & R. G....	3	12	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	7
Buff., R. & P. pf..	60	63	Gt. North. pf.....	30	40	Quicksilver	2	2½
Canadian Pacific..	85	85¼	Homestake	48	..	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
Chi. & Alton.....	159	..	Ill. Cent. l. l.....	90	100	St. L. S. W.....	4¾	5
Chi. & Alton pf...	170	..	Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	St. L. S. W. pf....	10¾	11
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	34¾	Jollet & Chicago.	160	..	St. P. & Duluth....		25
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6½	St. P. & O. pf.....		85
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	31	33	Keokuk & D. M....	3¼	4	St. P. & O. pf....	149	152
C., M. & St. P. pf.	148½	149½	K. & D. M. pf.....	14	16	Sil. bullion certfs.	59½	60
Chi. & Northw. pf.	173	175	Kingston & Pem...	3	10	Sixth Avenue.....	200	210
Chi. Term. & Tr..	8½	9	Lake Shore.....	190	193	Third Avenue.....	171	173
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	..	81	Lake Shore certfs.	189	191	Tol. & O. C.....		25
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	48½	Manhattan Beach.	3	5	Tol. & O. C. pf....		45
Cleve. & Pitts....	168	..	Md. Coal pf.....	50	54	Tol. & O. C. pf....		45
Col. C. & I. Dev..	⅛	¾	Mexican Central..	4½	5½	U. S. Express.....	40	44
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1¼	Wis. Central.....	2	3
F. M.....	6	..	Minn. St. P. & S. pf.....	16	..	Wis. Central pf...	3	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
27,440	Am. Sug. Refs..	139⅝	142¼	139⅝	142
630	Am. Sp. Mfg....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,020	Am. Tobacco....	109¾	110¼	109¾	109¾
10	At., Top. & S. F.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
400	A., T. & S. F. pf.	32¾	32⅞	32¾	32⅝
100	Bay State Gas..	3½	3½	3½	3½
20	Brook. R. T....	43	43	43	43
11,480	Chi., Bur. & Q.	104¾	106¼	104¾	105⅞
11,340	Ch., M. & St. P.	101⅜	101¾	101¼	101½
2,170	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	107½	107¾	107½	107¾
10	Ches. & Ohio....	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
280	Chi. & N. W....	130	130¾	129¾	129⅞
100	Erie.....	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
90	Gen. Electric..	37	37	36¾	36⅞
1,140	Louis. & Nash..	56¼	56⅞	56¼	56⅝
3,750	Manhattan.....	106¼	106⅝	105	105⅜
200	Mo. Pacific....	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
20	N. Y. Central...	117¼	117¼	116¾	116¾
620	Nor. Pacific....	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
8,560	Nor. Pac. pf....	67⅜	68⅜	67⅜	68⅜
30	National Lead ..	36	36	36	36
2,960	People's Gas....	102¾	103⅛	102⅝	102⅞
2,430	Reading.....	19	19⅝	19	19½
1,210	Reading 1st pf..	46	47⅜	46	47⅜
400	Southern pf....	31½	32⅜	31½	32¼
80	Tenn. C. & I....	26¼	26¼	26	26
120	Union Pacific...	24⅜	25	24⅜	24½
6,740	Union Pac. pf..	60⅜	62¾	60⅜	62¼
100	Wabash pf.....	20	20	20	20
190	West. Union....	92¼	92½	92¼	92⅜
76,900					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾
5,000	A., T. & S.F. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	62½	62½	62½	62½
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d...	36½	36¾	36¾	36¾
10,000	U. P., D. & G.1st	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
2,000	Wabash 1st.....	109½	109½	106½	106½
3,000	Wabash 2d.....	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
$65,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mercantile	167
Central National..	160	Merchants'	146½
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam...	250
City	1100	New York.....	232
Commerce	200	New York County..	800
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River.....	130	Park	280
Garfield National..	850	Seaboard National.	175
German American.	142	Second National...	450
Hanover	1100	Seventh National..	110
Irving	147½	West Side.....	275
Lincoln National...	750		

There was a sale of 40 shares of Mechanics' at 175¼.

Edison Electric Illuminating Co.

At a special meeting of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn yesterday the Board of Directors was authorized to increase the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. The Directors may issue the new stock at any time and in any quantity they may see fit. The company will enlarge its plant and will purchase the Municipal Electric Light Company.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of imported merchandise:

4,571, o. p., Chicago.—Cotton torchon laces, from Kaiser & Dick, Barmen, April 7, 1898. 33 gross, 436 yards art. 36,181, No. 1-10, and 7½ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,181J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 302.35, advanced to 373.40 marks for all. 38½ gross, 4-36 yards. 36,163, No. 1-10, and 2 gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,163J, No. 4, entered at 299.35, advanced to 370.52 marks for all. 45 gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,175, No. 1-10, and 6 gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,175J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 311.70, advanced to 458.20 marks for all. 33¾ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,176, No. 1-10, and 2¾ gross, art. 36,176J, Nos. 2 and ¾, entered at 244.20, advanced to 311.60 marks for all. 35¼ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,139, No. 1-10, and 4 gross art. 36,139J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 210.90, advanced to 343.98 marks for all. 24½ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,137, No. 1-10, and 4 gross art. 36,137J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 175.85, advanced to 242.21 marks for all. 50 gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,165, No. 1-10, and 3¾ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,165J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 387.30, advanced to 419.46 marks for all. 24 gross 4-36 yards art. 36,131, No. 1-10, and 4¾ gross art. 36,131J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 203.40, advanced to 268.63 marks for all. 32½ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,179, No. 1-10, and 4¾ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,179J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 248.45, advanced to 299.38 marks for all. Similar goods, similar prices. Entered values are net, advanced values are less 2 per cent. and 2½ per cent. discounts.

17,865.—Cotton lace from Pratt, Hurst & Co., Nottingham, March 5, 1898. 226W. curtain lace, entered at 6¼d., advanced to 7½d. per yard. 228W. curtain lace, entered at 6¼d., advanced to 8¼d. per yard. 229E. curtain lace, entered at 6¼d., advanced to 7¼d. per yard. 234E. curtain lace, entered at 12¼d. per yard. No advance. 247E. curtain lace, entered at 11d., advanced to 12d. per yard. 150½ white torchon lace, entered at 6d., advanced to 7¼d. per yard. 416 white linen torchon lace, entered at 4¾d. per yard. No advance. 415 ecru torchon lace, entered at 4d. per yard. No advance. 812 linen shade, entered at 6¼d., advanced to 7d. per yard. 814 linen shade, entered at 7¼d., advanced to 9d. per yard. 808 linen shade, entered at 12d., advanced to 15d. per yard. 600 white spot nets, 72 inches, entered at 5¼d., advanced to 6¾d. per yard. 620 white spot nets, 72 inches, entered at 5¾d., advanced to 6¾d. per yard. Similar goods, similar values. Discounts, 15 per cent. and 2½ per cent. 210 ivory Valenciennes, entered at 14½d., advanced to 16d. per yard. 208 ivory Valenciennes, entered at 2s. 6d., advanced to 2s. 9d. per yard. 104 ivory Valenciennes, entered at 12d. per yard. No advance. Similar goods, similar values. Discounts, 15 per cent., 2½ per cent., and 2½ per cent. Add cases and lining. Deduct inland freight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip		
5,000		89½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
1,000		84¾
1,000b3		85
Atch, Top & S F Adjt 4s		
10,000		65½
45,000		65¾
1,000		65½
5,000		65⅝
10,000		65½
14,000		65⅝
20,000		65½
5,000		65⅝
10,000		65¾
Gen 4s		
1,000		92⅝
5,000		92¾
10,000		93
31,000		92⅞
5,000		92⅞
69,000		92⅞
2,000		93
3,000		92¾
35,000		92⅞
5,000		92¾
7,000		92⅞
55,000		92¾
Atlantic & Danv 1st		
3,000		90½
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		
16,000		107
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs		
10,000		85½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		
15,000		96
5,000		96¼
25,000		96
5,000		96⅛
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		
3,000		114⅛
2,000		114¼
Buff, R & P G M 5s		
5,000		104½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st, Collat Trust 5s		
5,000		103
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s		
3,000		87½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc		
3,000c		39
1,000		38¾
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc		
10,000		12
Central of N J Gen 5s		
1,000		114
Ches & O Gen 4½s		
2,000		81½
20,000		81¾
10,000		81½
25,000		81¾
1,000		81⅝
1,000		81⅞
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Consol 4s		
4,000		103½
Chic, Bur & N 5s		
1,000		106
500		106
11,000		106¼
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s		
1,000		107
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s		
5,000		110¼
Chic & E Ill Gen 6s		
1,000		106
1,000		106½
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A		
28,000		104¼
Chic & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s		
6,000		113½
Chicago & Northwestern Gen 3½s		
3,000		101
2,000		101½
Chic & N W S F 6s		
1,000		113¾
Chic & Northwestern, 25-year Deb 5s		
1,000		109
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s		
5,000		104⅝
10,000		104⅞
108,000		105
Chic, St L & N O 5s		
1,000		120
C, St P, M & O Cons		
1,000		132½
Chic Term Tran 4s		
24,000		86
Col, H Val & Tol 6s, J P M & Co Certfs, $65 Paid		
1,000		77
Col & Ninth Av 1st		
4,000		118½
2,000		118¾
10,000		118⅝
Denver & Rio Grande 4s		
5,000		94½
5,000		94½
5,000		94½
Des Moines Un 1st		
5,000		99
5,000		99½
Dul, S Shore & A 5s		
5,000		107
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		
1,000		111¼
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s		
3,000		100½
Erie Gen Llen 3-4s		
48,000		74
20,000		73⅞
31,000		74
Erie 4s, Prior Bds		
10,000		92
2,000		92⅛
Flint & Pere Marq, Port Huron Div 5s		
5,000		90⅞
Ft Wth & D C 1st		
1,000		72½
1,000		72¾
14,000		73
Galv, H & H 5s		
5,000		91½
Total sales		
H & Tex Cen G M 4s		
7,000		81½
Ill Central 4s, 1953		
1,000		100
50,000		100⅛
Ill Central 4s, 1951, Registered		
3,000		106½
Iowa Central 1st 5s		
3,000		100
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st 4s		
8,000		69
L S & Mich So 3½s		
12,000		104¼
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 2,000		118½
Louisville & Nashville, Nash, Flor & S 1st		
5,000		93⅝
5,000		94
Louisville & Nashville, N O & Mob 2d		
9,000		107
S & N Ala Gtd 5s		
5,000		100
5,000		100½
1,000		101
Unified Gold 4s		
4,000		90¼
3,000		90
15,000		90¼
Manhattan Ry Con 4s		
1,000		94⅜
Metropolitan Elev 2d		
5,000		102½
Met St Ry Gen 5s		
6,000		113½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s		
10,000		73
Mil, L S & Wn 1st		
5,000		133
Mo, Kan & East 1st		
5,000		96
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		
14,000		87⅝
2,000		87¾
1,000		87⅞
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d		
10,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Trade of Two Apartment Houses—Activity in Lots and Dwellings—Auction Sales.

Louis Lese has sold to a builder for improvement the five lots at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, purchased by him at auction recently for $49,450.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for James Taylor, for $45,000, the five-story double apartment house 128 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 85 by 100.

It is reported that the Frank L. Fisher Company has negotiated a trade between James Livingston and the heirs of the late John Stephenson by which the former has sold, for $320,000, the two seven-story apartment houses Desmond and Douglas, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100 by 99, taking in part payment the holdings of the Stephenson estate near New Rochelle. At the brokers' offices it was said yesterday afternoon that such a transaction was well under way, but that contracts had not yet been signed.

Brooke & Georger have sold for Frederick Brommer to Sophia Michaels the two five-story double flats 120 and 122 East One Hundred and Second Street, each 25 by 85 by 100. The buyer gives in part payment the three-story brownstone front dwelling 272 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 100.

Morris Byk has resold, for about $35,000, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 20 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager report the following purchases: From Morris Goldstein, the old buildings 182 Stanton Street, 20 by 66; also from Caroline Meyerhoefer, the dwelling 73 East Third Street, 20 by 96; also, from J. Wertheimer, the four-story brick building 613 Sixth Street, 20 by 90.10.

The same operators have also sold to Ury Goodman the plot at northwest corner of Attorney and Stanton Streets, 60 by 60, and to Charles Lane the old buildings at northwest corner of Gouverneur and Monroe Streets, on plot 52.6 by 101.6. Mr. Lane has resold the latter parcel to Abelman & Rosenbaum for improvement.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the four-story front and rear brick tenements 252 East Houston Street, 24.9 by 106.

The same firm has sold to a Mrs. Gordon the five-story flat 126 West One Hundred and Second Street, 26 by 100.

Robinson & Co. have sold to M. M. McDermott the five-story flat 330 St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 95.

Martin Walter of 735 Tremont Avenue has sold for Fanny Lomas the two lots on the west side of Grand Boulevard, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for improvement.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to R. S. Tracy, for $16,100, the two-story brick-front building, with extension, 489 Pearl Street, 28.1 by 55.5½ by 25.5 by 72.3½; also, to R. S. Tracy, for $15,500, the three-story brick tenement 755 Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100; also, to Frederick Eckhardt, for $10,925, the four-story brick tenement, with three-story tenement at the rear, 510 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5; also, to the same buyer, for $5,900, the three-story brick building on rear of lot, 516 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

William A. Ryan sold, at foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Abrick H. Man, executor, for $11,500, the following parcels: The block front on the west side of Hoffman Street, between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets, 304.6 by 98; also, the two-story brick dwelling, northeast corner of Lorillard and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Streets, 92.1 by 98 by 94.1 by 98; also, the plot, Lorillard Street, east side, 142.1 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 32.1 by 98; also, the two-story brick dwelling, Lorillard Street, east side, 47.6 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 32.8 by 98; also, the plot, Lorillard Street, west side, 46.2 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 32.8 by 90; also, the plot, Lorillard Street, west side, 128.10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 40.2 by 90.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst, for $77,000, the six four-story brick flats, 661 to 671 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, each 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Abraham Rosenthal, for $16,000 the two-story frame dwelling 1,273 Hoe Street, together with the four two-story frame dwellings 1,159 to 1,165 Freeman Street, occupying a plot 58.7 by 94.8 by 94 by 89.1, at the northwest corner of the streets named; also, in foreclosure, to the defendant, Joseph F. Keller, for $18,575, the three-story stone-front teremen, 205 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 133 West Twentieth Street, north side, 386.5 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 22.6 by 92, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-first Street, north side, 56 feet east of Avenue A, for a frame coal bin, 80 by 140; D. Brinkman of 439 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Charles Brann, architect; cost, $1,000.

Forty-seventh Street, south side, 130 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for a one-story brick oil storage house, 31 by 20; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner; Morgan M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $500.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 58; Anthony K. Royce of 663 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 234.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, for a one-story brick dwelling, with store, 50 by 22.6 by 42.6; Gleason & Drummond of 142 West Seventy-sixth Street, owners; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 141 feet east of Webster Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 42; Frederick W. Wilcox of 1,998 Bathgate Avenue, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $2,500.

Lincoln Street, east side, 375 feet north of West Farms Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 30; Joseph J. Gleason, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 339 and 340 Main Street, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 60; Marial Seifert of 622 Third Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $2,000.

Morris Avenue, west side, 450 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Adolph Zink of 2,339 Morris Avenue, owner; J. F. Meehan, architect; cost, $2,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 49 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 28 by 52; Elizabeth Allen of 225 West Fifteenth Street, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $4,000.

Morton Place, north side, 150 feet west of Harrison Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling; Angelo Lauria, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 275 East Seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement, 22.3 by 56.7; Dr. H. Hallenstein, premises, owner; David Stone of 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 475 and 477 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to two two-story frame dwellings and factory; F. Braunn, lessee; George Hoffman, architect; cost, $1,500.

Westchester Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Fox Street, to a three-story frame hotel; Edward A. Shill, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 2.

EAST BROADWAY, 254, 23x57.1x23x56.9; Michael Moloney to Harris Weinstein... $1

ELTON AV, e s, part of Lot 728, map of the village of Melrose, South, 25x100; Frederick Hautau, Jr., to Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association of Twenty-third Ward 1

FORDHAM AV, s e corner of New St, 200x150, City Island; Richard E. Cochran and others to George C. Appell and another 1,400

GOUVERNEUR ST, 37, w s, 24.6x61.8x 24.6x61; Nicholas Martin, executor, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 11,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 52.6x101.9x45.10x101.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles Lane.. 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 37, w s, 24.6x61.9x 24.6x61; Annie E. Fitzpatrick and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another... 1

GREENWICH ST, 509, 24x75; Caroline Pia to Louisa Haglich, 1-6 part..... 2,000

GREENWICH ST, 509, 24x75; Mary Valente to Louisa Haglich, 1-6 part..... 2,000

GREENWICH ST, 509, 24x75; John Rivara to Louisa Haglich, 1-6 part..... 2,000

GREENWICH ST, 509, 24x75; Rosa Lanari to Louisa Haglich, 1-6 part..... 2,000

GREENWICH ST, 509, 24x75; Sophia Longinotti to Louisa Haglich, 1-6 part... 2,000

HENRY ST, 51 and 53, 50x100x49x100; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann 1

JENNINGS ST, s s, 160.8 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 17.4x126.11x13.6x126; Jennings St, s s, 143.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 17.4x127.4x13.6x126.11; Theodore Sutro to William R. Rose 7,800

KELLY ST, w s, 78.5 ft s of 165th St, 22 x70; James G. Patton to Margaret R. Patton..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 55x47.6; Harry Tannenbaum to Martin and Augusta Kretsch 1

LEXINGTON Ave, n e corner of 102d St, 55x47.6; Sarah Cohen to Martin and Augusta Kretsch, ⅞ part 1

LOT 151, Block D, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Charles Knauf..... 500

LOT 150, Block D, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Charles Knauf..... 500

LOT 270, Block G, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Adeline Grossman to Frederick W. Fresber..... 1

LOTS 150 and 151, Block D, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Charles Knauf to Richard Fenderer 950

LOTS 25 to 31, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Charles Brogan to Mary Schafer. 16,000

LOTS 382 and 383, Map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; Malinda G. Mace to James Hunter 1,200

LUDLOW ST, 138, 22.6x89; Frank Feldman to Bella Feldman 1

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 20.5x119; Leonard Schuster to Albert Klemme..... Exchange

MADISON ST, 102, 25x100; Frank and Bella Feldman to Samuel Oppenheim... 1

MADISON ST, 102, 25x100; Samuel Oppenheim to Bella Feldman..... 1

MAIN ST, w s, 95 ft n of Silver St, 25x 100; Catharine McCormick to Kristian Danielson..... 4,850

MONROE ST, 157 and 159, 46.8x100; Isaac Polstein and another to George S. McKibbin 1

PARK AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 97th St, 50.4 x95; Esther A. Wheelon to Lambert S. Quackenbush and another..... 1

PARK AV, 94, w s, 32.11 ft s of 40th St, 16.5x80; John G. McCullough to Elizabeth L. McC. Turner..... 1

PART OF LOT 383, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; James Hunter to Ralph Hickox 100

PART OF LOT 384, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; James McComb to Ralph Hickox 125

RAILROAD AV, n e corner of 180th St, 100x100; Hester A. Shannon to Jane Kelly

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Ludlow St, 25x100; Theodore Ebeling to David Kidansky 1

ROSE ST, 52 and 62; John H. and William R. Doherty to Frank Clemenze..... 1

RUTGERS ST, w s, 45.7 ft n of East Broadway, runs n 20.10 to Canal St x n w 28.5x s 34.1x e 25 to beginning, being 26 Canal St; Hester St, 59, 19.9x75; Ludlow St, 52, 20x87.6; Hester St, 61; Hester St, 63, and 32 and 34 Ludlow St, n e corner; Julius Israel and wife to Ida Kassel, all title 6,500

RUTGERS ST, w s, 45.7 ft n of East Broadway, runs n 20.10 to Canal St x n w 28.5x s 34.1x e 25 to beginning, being 26 Canal St; Hester St, 59, 19.9x75; Ludlow St, 52, 20x87.6; Hester St, 61; Hester St, 63, and 32 and 34 Ludlow St, n e corner; Herman Kassel and wife to Ida Kassel, all title 1

SCHOFIELD AV, n s, 173.10 f e of West shore of City Island, runs n 106.4x e 100x s 106.10x w 100 to beginning; Richard E. Cochran and others, trustees, &c., to Martin J. Farley..... 1,550

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 25x102x25x101.4; Herman Schmuck and another to William Schmidt..... Nom.

STANTON ST, n s, 40 ft w of Attorney St, 20x65.6; Morris Goldstein and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager.. 1

THOMPSON ST, w s, 225 ft n of Spring, old line, 25x100; William J. Nicklas to Pietro Bergonzi..... 17,000

TIER AV, n s, 225 ft w of North St, runs n 374.9 to East Chester Bay x s w —x s 365.4 to Tier Av, x e 25 to beginning, City Island; Augustus A. Levey to John McDonough 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 860 ft n e from centre line of 168th St, 33.10x214.4 to centre of Devoe Av, x n 215.2x210; Augusta M. de Peyster to Ephraim B. Levy..... 100

5TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 52d St, 25x 100; Susan G. Main to William K. Vanderbilt..... 1

6TH ST, 236 East, 25.3x97; Louisa Weber to Fritz Weber ..... Gift.

6TH ST, n s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 99.10; Gabriel Moses to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

6TH ST, 613 East, 25x90.10; Jacob H. Westheimer to Gabriel Moses..... 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 151st St, 199.10 to 152d St, x70x irregular; James M. Varnum to A. G. McGlaughlin..... 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 151st St, 199.10 to 152d St, x76x irregular; Daniel P. Ingraham to A. G. McGlaughlin..... 30,000

8TH AV, 2,216, 25x100; Isaac Marks to Henry Marks..... 1

10TH AV, 499, s w corner of 38th St, 20.8x 75; Hannah Churchill to William Stubenberg..... 1

38TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Jonathan J. Broome, executor, to John H. O'Connor 11,500

39TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Charles F. Myers to Marie M. Coumeight 1

70TH ST, s s, 372.6 ft w of West End Av, 21x100.5; Alfred P. W. Seaman to John M. Wing 1

80TH ST, 69, n s, 20.6x102.2; Adrian H. Larkin to William Wetterer..... 32,000

82D ST, n s, 538 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; William Bryce, Jr., to Helen J. Erickson..... Exchange

82D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Emil Steffens and wife to Lina Geis, trustee, &c..... 1

102D ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Henry D. Bultman to Frederick Brommer 1

102D ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Frederick Brommer to Sophia Michael.. 1

102D ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Sophia Michael to Samuel C. Baum..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of Manhattan Av, 30x100.11; Katharina Rossi to Adolph J. H. Meyer..... 100

109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Jacob Kopp to James H. Havens 1

109TH ST, 26, s s, 25.3 ft w of Madison Av, 18.8x100.11x31.4x100.11; Pauline Danner to George Hussong..... 31,000

114TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 106.11; Augusta Siebold to Michael Strauss..... Exch.

116TH ST, 20 East, 20x100.11; Leopold Hutter to Louisa Weber 1

117TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.11; Augusta Siebold to Michael Strauss..... Exch.

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 200x201.10 to 125th St; Richard C. Voth to Eugene C. Potter..... 1

127TH ST, 219 East, 25x99.11; Mary Schafer to Charles Brogan 27,500

128TH ST, s s, 277.6 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 99.11; Eleanor T. Smith and others to Herman J. Haendle 100

145TH ST, 416 West, 19x90.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Mary Stiner..... 1

158TH ST, 626 West, 19.3x99.11; Charlotte H. Lilliendahl to Katie F. Wagner..... 1

184TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 75x 71.5x75x68.11; Isabelle N. Leo to Fritz Oman 1

185TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x100; Bernard Metzger to Barbara Raichle..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CORN, Henry, to Adolph Wurzburger and another; 142 5th Av, and 3 and 5 West 19th St, 5 years $14,000

another; 1,663 3d Av, 3 years..... $480, 600

another; 1,663 3d Av, 3 years..... $480, 600

GROSSO, Mariantonia, and Maria, to Sebastiano Volpe and another; 140 Mulberry St, 2½ years..... 480

GUIDA, Mary, to Salvatore Epifano; 79 Mulberry St, 1 year..... 180

HAGEMANN, Sophia, to Adolf Kronemeyer; West Farms Road, s w corner of St. Lawrence Av, 3 years..... 780

IMHOF, Rosa, and another to Joseph Goetzhof and another; 189 East Broadway, 3 years..... 1,500

JENKINS, Thomas J., to John Mustard; 1,320 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 1,800

KAHN, Joseph, to Joseph Goetzhoff and another; 42 Pike St, 5 years..... 1,000

MEYER, Charles, and another to Max Kuensth; 10 and 12 2d Av, 5 years..... 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ACH, John, to John C. Ach; n s of 3d St, 72.10 ft w of Avenue A, leasehold, 3 years 3,000

ADELSON, Lewis, to Callman Rouse; e s of Forsyth St, 200.2 ft s of Canal St, one 73 Division St, 3 years..... $5,000

AUFENANGER, Ferdinand, to Henry Gucker and others, trustees; n s of 8th St, 208 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years..... 3,000

BAUM, Samuel C., to Frederick Brommer; e s of 3d Av, 53 ft n of 115th St, 1 year. 1,500

BERGONZI, Pietro and Albino, to William J. Nickles; w s of Thompson St, 225 ft n of Spring St, 5 years..... 15,000

BERNHARD, John S., to Francis C. Schmid; s s of 165th St, 125 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BOLGER, Kate, to Alpheus J. Goddard; s w corner of Main St and Bay Av, City Island, 1 month..... 350

BRYCE, William, Jr., to Clara Bryce; n s of 82d St, 538 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 18,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Margaret T. Martin; e s of Jackson Av, 148 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 5,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to William A. Martin, Jr.; e s of Jackson Av, 148 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 5,000

CAPLAN, Henry R., to George Ehret; 67 St. Mark's Place, 1 year..... 2,000

COOPER, Helen S., to the New York Savings Bank; n e corner of 3d Av and 35th St, 5 years..... 15,000

COSTELLO, Owen, to Thomas R. A. Hall and another; n s of 84th St, 67.3 ft w of Lexington Av, one-half year..... 2,700

COUMEIGT, Marie M., to Charles F. Myers; n s of 39th St, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, instalments 5,000

CROMLEY, Charles E., to John B. and Frank B. Garrett; Opdyke Av, or 236th St, n s, 400 ft e of Keppler Av; Opdyke Av, or 236th St, s s, 175 ft w of Keppler Av, installments 1,532

DIEHL, Peter J., to Elizabeth C. Gassner; e s of Brook Av, 70 ft n of 147th St, 5 years 10,000

EGLER, Frederick, to the New York Produce Exchange; n e corner of West End Av and 62d St, 1 year..... 65,000

EGLER, Frederick, to Charles J. Warren and another; n e corner of West End Av and 62d St, 1 year..... 10,000

FENSTERER, Herman and Richard, to Charles Knauf; Lots 150 and 151, Block D, map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 700

FORNACE, Frank, to Hudson P. Rose; n s of 187th St, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 10 years..... 1,000

FORSTER, Frederick P., to Paul Fuiler and another, trustees; n s of 116th St, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 17,000

HAGLICH, Louisa, to Margaret Smith; 509 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 5,000

HESS, Jacob, to Carl Ernst; s s of 175th St, 55 ft e of Audubon Av, demand..... 725

HOUGHLAHAN, Thomas, to Della F. Johnson; w s of Washington Av, 138 ft n of 188th St, 1 year 1,500

HUNTER, James, to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; 2d St, n s, at intersection of e line of Lot 381, runs n about 131.3 to w boundary line of Laconia Park, &c., 3 years..... 920

JACOBY, Morris and Carrie, to the State Bank; e s of Bowery, 99.7 ft s of Bayard St, secures note..... 3,000

JOHNSON, Amund, to Sigmund Gutwillig; 114 West 34th St, rerecorded..... 19,800

JOHUM, Joseph, and another, executors, &c., to Hattie M. Fiske; s e s of Elton Av, 50 ft n e of 158th St, 3 years..... 500

KASSEL, Abraham and Ida, to Julius Israel; 38 and 40 Baxter St, 3 years..... 4,000

KELLY, Jane, to Hester A. Shannon; Vanderbilt, now Park Av, old line, n e corner of 180th St, 1 year..... 500

KIDANSKY, David, and another to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 97 Rivington St and 127 Ludlow St, 5 years 50,000

KINZIG, Peter J., to Henry E. Coe and another, trustees; n s of 151st St, 325 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 15,000

KLEIN, Christina, to Clementine Schellack; south ½ of Lot 174, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 1 year.... 825

KUENSTLER, Max, to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; 10 and 12 2d Av, store lease, demand..... 1,500

LAUE, Charles, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; n e corner of Gouverneur St and Monroe St, 1 year..... 5,000

LAUFMANN, Leopold, to William A. Perry; n s of Henry St, 215 ft w of Market St, 3 years..... 30,000

LAUFMANN, Leopold, to Mary B. Hague; n s of Henry St, 190 ft w of Market St, 3 years..... 30,000

LEVY, Ephraim B., to Augusta M. de Peyster; w s of Webster Av, 860 ft n e from centre line of 168th St, 3 years.. 3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Morris Goldstein and another; n s of Stanton St, 40 ft w of Attorney St, 2 years..... 3,000

MALMQUIST, Charles T., and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 289, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years..... 950

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Louisa S. Freeman; 37 Gouverneur St, 1 year 3,000

MAYER, Lewis, to Regine Bunzl; s s of 56th St, 50 ft w of Park Av, 3 years... 5,000

McCLASKEY, Mary C., to Elizabeth Herb; 437 West 26th St, 5 years..... 13,000

McKIBBIN, George S., to Isaac Polstein and another; 157 and 159 Monroe St, (two mortgages) 7,000

MICHAEL, Sophia, to Patrick Keenan, as Chamberlain, City of New York; s s of 102d St, 255 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.. 12,500

MICHAEL, Sophia, to Patrick Keenan, as Chamberlain, City of New York; s s of 102d St, 280 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.. 12,500

MICHAEL, Sophia, to Frederick Brommer; s s of 102d St, 280 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,500

MICHAEL, Sophia, to Frederick Brommer; s s of 102d St, 255 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,500

MOSES, Gabriel, to Rachel H. Westheimer; 613 East 6th St, 2 years..... 2,500

NAIRNE, Rose M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163 West 34th St, 5 years..... 1,000

OMAN, Fritz, to John P. Leo; s s of 184th St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year.... 2,000

PATERNO, John, to Frank E. Wise; s s of 106th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 12,000

PORR, Louis J., and Josephine N., to Ernst Harbers; 1,507 Lexington Av, 1 year 3,000

PRESSER, Frederick W. and Martha, to Adeline Grossmann; Lot 270, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, instalments 1,000

RAICHLE, Barbara, to Bernard Metzger; s s of 185th St, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 1 year 600

RHEINSTROM, Jennie, and another to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 480 Broome St, 3 years..... 40,000

RINGER, Anna T., and another to Levi S. Tenney, as trustee, &c.; 112 East 22d St, 5 years 4,000

SAUER, George W., to George Ehret; s w corner of 8th Av and 155th St, 1 year. 20,000

SCHELLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Joseph Wood; w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 1 year..... 4,000

SCHELLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Francis L. Slade; w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 3 years..... 22,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Susan M. Tuthill; n s of 95th St, 45.6 ft w of Lexington Av, and n s of 95th St, 79.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 4,000

STEIN, Joseph, to Emily Y. Bell and wife, other, trustees; 104 West 79th St, 5 years 9,000

STOLZ, George, to German Savings Bank; e s of Webster Av, 200 ft s of Anna Place, 1 year..... 4,500

TAYLOR, Charles H., to John Westervelt; 210 and 220, 224 and 230 East 97th St, 1 year, (six mortgages)..... 12,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to Joseph Wood; 210 and 212 East 97th St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 5,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to John T. Metcalfe and another, executors, &c.; 210 East 97th St, 2 years..... 6,000

TAYLOR, Charles ..., to John T. Metcalfe and another, executors, &c.; 214 East 97th St, 2 years..... 6,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to John T. Metcalfe and another, executors, &c.; 216 East 97th St, 2 years..... 6,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to John T. Metcalfe and another, executors, &c.; 220 East 97th St, 2 years..... 6,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to John T. Metcalfe and another, executors, &c.; 212 East 97th St, 2 years..... 6,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to John T. Metcalfe and another, executors, &c.; 218 East 97th St, 2 years..... 6,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to William E. Ver Planck, trustee; 224 East 97th St, 2 years 6,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to William E. Ver Planck, trustee; 230 East 97th St, 2 years 6,000

TREMBERGER, Helene, to Margaret T. Martin; e s of Jackson Av, 173 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 5,000

TREMBERGER, Helene, to William A. Martin, Jr.; e s of Jackson Av, 173 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 500

VOLPE, Sebastino, and another to P. Ballantine & Sons; 140 Mulberry St, leasehold, demand 2,500

WAGNER, Katie, to Charlotte H. Lilliendahl; 626 West 158th St, 2 years..... 2,500

WAUER, Hermann, to Phebe A. Parshall; e s of Prospect Av, 23.2 ft n of 170th St, 5 years..... 4,500

WEBER, Louise, to Leopold Hutter; 20 East 115th St, 3 years..... 2,500

WEINSTEIN, Harris, to the East River Savings Institution; 254 East Broadway, 1 year..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

A. HUPFEL'S SONS to Bertie Rosenfeld, (three assignments) ..... Nom.

ALDRICH, James H., and another, trustees, to the Erie County Savings Bank of Buffalo..... $30,000

ASCH, Estelle, and others, trustees, to Atlantic Trust Company 7,058

AUCHINCLOSS, Henry B., executor, to the Erie County Savings Bank of Buffalo 24,000

BAKER, George F., to Ursula S. Schmidt. 3,000

BASSETT, Hannah V. C., and others, executors &c., to Hannah V. C. Barrett. Nom.

BASSETT, Hannah V. C., and others, executors, &c., to Hannah V. C. Bassett ..... Nom.

BASSETT, Hannah V. C., and others to Hannah V. C. Bassett..... Nom.

BEAMAN, Charles C., and others, executors, &c., to Ursula S. Schmidt..... 3,000

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian, &c..... Nom.

BRYCE, Clara, to Ellen L. Tuttle..... 3,000

BUTT, Henry A., to Hattie M. Fiske..... Nom.

COHEN, Louis, and another to Mary A. Vandewater, (two mortgages) 7,000

CRUGER, S. V. R., executor, &c., to S. V. R. Cruger and others, trustees, &c..... Nom.

CRUGER, S. V. R., executor and trustee, to S. V. R. Cruger and others, trustees, &c..... Nom.

CRUGER, S. V. R., executor, &c., to S. V. R. Cruger and others trustees..... Nom.

GIBNEY, Mary A., to Robert Courtwright. 150

GODDARD, F. Norton, to Ellen L. Tuttle. 3,000

GRELNER, Rudolph, to William G. Walter 1,199

OLMSTEAD, Dwight H., and others, executors, to Charles A. Moran and others, trustees, recorded..... Nom.

ROSS, Eliza, to Louisa S. Freeman..... 5,000

STEERS, Edward P., to the Twelfth Ward Bank ..... Nom.

THOMAS, Rowland W., to Mary J. Syme. 1,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Julia Bradford 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ellen L. Tuttle 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Elizabeth Talbott 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, (two mortgages) 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 200,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Jessie G. Tim..... 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society 10,000

VARNUM, James M., and others, trustees, to the Erie County Savings Bank of Buffalo..... 24,000

WEED, John W., trustee, to Frederic J. Middlebrook 7,000

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to Jean V. Feuchere 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

EIGHTH AV, 440, n e corner of 32d St; John Langley against Patrick J. Connell, owner; Herman Hafers, contractor..... 100

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 125 ft n of 141st St, 300x100; Toni Massa against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; D. Woods, contractor 28

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 125 ft n of 141st St, 300x100; Fedele Terry against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; D. Woods, contractor 26

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 125 ft n of 141st St, 300x100; Marco Chippari against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; D. Woods, contractor 86

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 100x100; John W. Rapp against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor... 78

WILLETT ST, 55 to 59; Murray B. Isaac and Louis Lampert against John Rozinsky and John Perlman, owners and contractors 29

WORTH ST, 142 and 144; Joseph White against Mary Brown, owner; Sylvanus D. Brown, attorney..... 158

8TH AV, 440, n e corner of 32d St; Herman Hafers Company against Patrick J. Connell, owner and contractor 865

127TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 114, William's Bridge; John Johnson against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners; Montell & Johnson, contractors.... 245

62D ST, 236 to 242 West; William W. Vaughan against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor..... 769

65TH ST, n s, 76.5 ft w of Boulevard, 88x100.5x irregular; Patrick Norton against Louis W. Dinkelspiel, owner and contractor 4,500

134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; David McNeill against Mark E. Stevens, owner; Theodore G. Stein, owner and contractor..... 1,104

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x 100; Steel Mantel Company against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor... 51

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 92d St, 50.8x 100; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Thomas J. McGuire, 10 payments $40,000

Lis Pendens.

EAST BROADWAY, 32; Isaac Wasserzug against Dora Cohen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. I. Schampain.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,014; Mary L. Shear against Caroline G. Ecclesine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. R. Shear.

NELSON AV, e s, 174.1 ft n of Devoe St, 31.8x 92.9; Edmund Coffin, as guardian, against William A. O'Hea, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. Coffin.

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 180th St, 150x 125; George M. Smith and another against New York Condensed Milk Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

6TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue D, 25x90.10; Lewis St, 195; Henry De F. Weekes against Angelo F. Ghiglione and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

19TH ST, 137 West; Mary Marsh against Robert Lipold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Stewart.

54TH ST, 114 West; Samuel Heyman against Amund Johnsen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quincey, Wendel & Robeson.

60TH ST, 127 West; Mary B. Hughes and another against John Vollmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

124TH ST, 250 West; Mary K. Marshall against Mathilda Addison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn.

140TH ST, s s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x 100; Lizzie A. Condon and another against James J. Condon and others, (amended partition;) attorney, A. J. Rogers.

Rogan. Matter of Nelson Avenue—M. A. Lessar. Farley vs. Gross—Chauncey S. Truax. Fuerstenberg vs. American Soda Fountain Company—Julius H. Seymour. Matter of Shrimpton & Sons—Henry A. Wise.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Mary E. Chichester vs. Holman Liver Pad Company—James F. McCabe.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Robert C. Hatch vs. Daniel O'Connor—Henry D. Cochran.

RIVER CHASE ENDS IN ARREST.

Two Men Overhauled by Police and Refuse to Surrender Until Fired At.

Two harbor policemen in a rowboat had a hard chase after two men, who were also in a rowboat, in the East River yesterday. Policemen O'Connor and Collins, while rowing leisurely about, decided that the two men were acting suspiciously, and started after them. After a chase of over half a mile the officers overhauled the other boat off Baltic Street, Brooklyn. The men inside, however, resisted arrest, and with their oars raised over their heads threatened their pursuers. Collins whipped out his revolver and threatened to shoot if their oars were not dropped.

The men, not heeding the threat, struck at the police boat with their oars, and finally Collins, to frighten them, fired a bullet over their heads. The men then surrendered. In their boat were found cases containing 500 pounds of chewing gum, which is valued at 90 cents a pound. The men refused to tell where they got the gum. In the Centre Street Police Court they gave their names as Edward Murphy and Charles Berndt, but refused to give their addresses. They were remanded for further examination.

INCREASE IN HEMP PRICES.

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1898, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and eighty-six, four hundred and eighty-seven, four hundred and eighty-eight, four hundred and ninety-one, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-2aw3wTu&F.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE L. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. CORNELIUS C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

ELY, RICHARD S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lucy A. Ely, Richard S. Ely, Edward F. Ely, William D. Ely, William Ely, Charlotte M. Ely, Clarissa Ely Collins, Clara E. Collins, Edith Collins, Marion Collins Dunscomb, Harriet J. C. Ingersoll, and James C. Ingersoll, executors of Harriet J. Ingersoll, deceased; St. Luke's Hospital, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York, American Seamen's Friend Society, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, The Century Association, Hartford Art Society, Yale University, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 25th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William B. Isham and Franklin B. Lord, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] WILLIAM V. LAWRENCE, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
my13-1aw6wF&je24

LEGAL NOTICES.

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 54 Park Row, (Times Building), in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

MYERS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA. GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. REAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JACOB A. STERNER, plaintiff, against ALBERT E. McKECHNIE, the name Albert being fictitious, defendant's real name being unknown to plaintiff, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 22, 1898.

S. M. HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address: No. 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Albert E. McKechnie, the name Albert being fictitious, the real name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 5, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county.

S. M. HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my6-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES H. REED, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANK, Minnie Tobin, Flora Thorner, Joseph Sugarman, Abraham Cohen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated January 25, 1898.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant Flora Thorner: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
my13-1aw6wF&je24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CARL KRAUSE, plaintiff, against ANNA KRAUSE, defendant.—Summons. Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 22, 1898.

S. M. HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address: No. 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Anna Krause: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the second day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
may6-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of May 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUISA MARRI, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of said Louisa Marri, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of August, 1898. CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Assignee.

HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je3-1aw7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Walter Lloyd Smith, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 23d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, lately doing business at No. 99 Warren Street, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harris & Corwin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 10th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, April 27th, 1898.

CALEB R. TURNER, Assignee.
HARRIS & CORWIN, Attorneys for Assignee, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap29-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HANNAH CONITY, lately doing business in the city and County of New York, at No. 256 Pearl Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hannah Conity, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 16 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898. FARQUHAR and MacRAE, Assignee. STUART P. RANDOLPH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City. my6-1aw7wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

JUDSON, CHARLES G.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES G. JUDSON, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the New York Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day June, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Clarence F. True, assignee of above-named Charles G. Judson, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Judge of the said Court, this 12th day of May, 1898.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
J. ARTHUR BARRATT, Att'y for Assignee, 11 Pine Street, New York. my13-1aw4wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, a domestic corporation.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to file his account as receiver of the said corporation with George C. Austin, Esq., the referee duly appointed to take and state the same at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 24th day of June, 1898, at 2:30 P. M.—Dated June 1st, 1898. DAVID THOMSON,

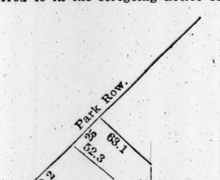
Receiver of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited.
GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, N. Y. Je2-1aw4wTh.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

3 PARK ROW.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, known as Number Three Park Row, and distinguished on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated twenty-one December, 1819, by Number Seventy-three on the southeasterly side of Park Row, beginning at a point forty feet two inches (40-2) from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row twenty-five (25) feet to the land of Hosea Douglass; thence southerly along the land of said Douglass sixty-three feet one inch (63-1) to lot known on said map as Number Twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve feet three inches, (12-3;) thence easterly along lot Number Twenty-four (24) six feet six inches (6-6;) thence northerly along the westerly side of said lot Number Twenty-four (24) fifty-two feet three inches, (52-3,) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1898.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.20, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $33.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je3-2aw3wTu&F&je24

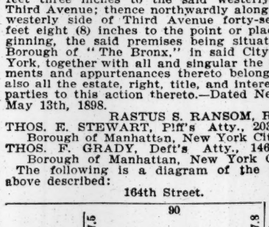
THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; then eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

164th Street.



The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $95,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage with interest as aforesaid will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.

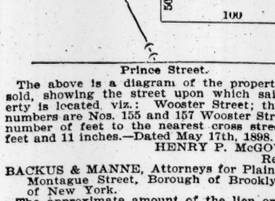
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
my24-2aw2wTu&F&je8

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, LOUIS APPEL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets, running thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet to the westerly line of Wooster Street, and thence northerly along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Houston Street.



Prince Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz.: Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.—Dated May 17th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $88,000 and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
my18-taw3wW&F&je8

REFEREES' SHIPPINGS.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—NATHANIEL WHITMAN AND OTHERS, composing the firm of Lesher, Whitman and Company, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN AND OTHERS, defendants.

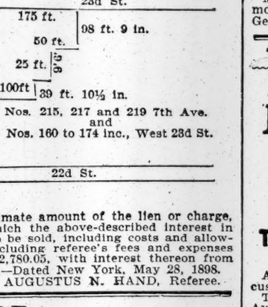
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of May, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett and Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and therein described as follows:

All the equal undivided one-third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded as follows: Beginning at or near the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the road leading to McComb's Dam, now Central, Bridge; running thence on a diagonal line on and through One Hundred and Fifty-first Street to original high-water mark or line of the Harlem River; thence northerly along said high-water mark or line to the said road, and thence southerly along the easterly line of said road to the place of beginning, excepting thereout so much of the said premises as have been taken for the extension and widening Seventh Avenue. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, except the streets running through the same as granted to William H. Florence and others by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by Deed of Grant dated Eighth (8th) November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, together with and subject to all the covenants, conditions, and obligations in said deed contained. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all wharfage, dockage, advantages, emoluments growing or accruing by or from the exterior line opposite the last-mentioned land. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the right, title, and interest of the said Aaron Raymond and wife to the lands lying outside the lines above stated and within the fences as they now stand and of some years have stood. All of said premises heretofore described being the same premises heretofore conveyed to said Aaron Raymond by Charles E. Hastings and wife by deed dated June 24, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, March 9, 1887, in Liber 2,026 of Conveyances, Page 470, and situated in said City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan. Excepting therefrom all that plot or parcel of land included between the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and the easterly line of McComb's Dam Road. Said premises being known as Section 12, Numbers 2,020, 2,021, 2,022, 2,019, 2,036, 2,037, 2,038, 2,039, and 2,040 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $199,170.53, inclusive of costs and allowance, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the assessments and interest on same affecting the entire property is $47,146.00.

THE PROPERTY IS SOLD SUBJECT to a first mortgage on said undivided one-third interest, on which a balance of $75,000 of principal is due, together with interest at five per cent. on $55,000 of said amount from November 1st, 1897, and on $20,000 of said amount at six per cent. from October 1st, 1897, together with the following taxes, paid by the holder of said first mortgage, under the terms thereof, namely: On November 30th, 1896, $1,595.60; on November 30th, 1897, $1,563.97, and the interest on said amounts from said dates to the day of sale.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my24-2aw3wTu&F&je16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY C. AUCHINCLOSS, sole surviving executor of the will of John Auchincloss, plaintiff, against BESSIE COADY and others, defendants.

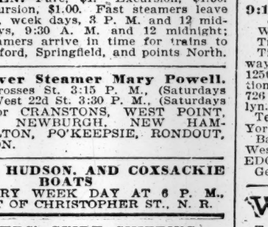
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixty-third Street distant 275 (two hundred and seventy-five) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches; thence westwardly parallel with Sixty-third Street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches, to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, and thence eastwardly along said street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
VARNUM & HARISON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is now known as Number 131 West 63d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York:

131 West 63d St.



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the property, to satisfy which the sale is made, is ten thousand six hundred and twenty-six 89-100 dollars, ($10,626 89-100,) with interest on $10,275 thereof from 19th May, 1898, and on three hundred and fifty-one 89-100 dollars, ($351 89-100,) the balance thereof, from 20th May, 1898. There are also taxes and water rents, liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the purchaser, and which approximately amount to $218.40, which amount includes interest to the aforesaid day of sale.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
my25-2aw3wW&F&je15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HERMAN LEWINSON, plaintiff, against HERMAN BONNER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant easterly two hundred and twenty-seven feet from the southeasterly corner of said street and Amsterdam Avenue (formerly Tenth Avenue), running thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches; thence eastwardly parallel with Ninety-sixth Street twenty-nine feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence westwardly along the same twenty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 100 West Ninety-sixth Street.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

Amsterdam Ave.

NOTE.—The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,414.67, with interest thereon from May 23d, 1898; and the approximate amount of liens for taxes, etc., is $416. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $26,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent from Dec. 10, 1897.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898. JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
my25-2aw3wW&F&je15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN S. McLEAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. WIDMAYER and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to all those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence easterly at a right angle to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westwardly and southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the estate of which George Widmayer died seized, and which he described in his will pro

STREET RAILWAY HEARING

Requests of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue for Change of Motive Power.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TRACKS

This Question Is Brought Up Again by Residents Who Are Affected —Application of the North End Railroad.

The hearing before the Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday afternoon on the applications of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Street Railway Companies for leave to change their horse and cable motive powers to underground electric and other motive powers gave property owners another opportunity to protest against the operation of two sets of tracks in Amsterdam Avenue. President Low of Columbia, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Church, Killaen Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Father Galligan of the Church of the Holy Name, and Albert Kohn, a School Inspector, made appeals to the board, and W. A. Page, Jr., replied to them.

The Commissioners met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Page presented the application of the Third Avenue Company first, explaining that it also asked permission to use the storage battery and compressed air systems as auxiliary powers wherever it should be found convenient or necessary to do so.

John H. Robertson, Superintendent of Construction, testified that the Third Avenue Company proposed to use the same system of underground electricity that the Metropolitan Company is using on some of its lines, and that the substitution of power can be readily made and without great disturbance of the streets. He said the auxiliary powers would be needed on certain branches, because those which run to or along the river fronts, for example, cannot be operated by the underground electric system—high tides at times forbidding. Superintendent Robertson said that where the Third Avenue and Metropolitan Companies proposed to use the same tracks they would put in the duplex conduit system.

Consents of Property Owners.

Mr. Page put in testimony to the effect that in the last three months eighteen men who have been canvassing among property owners along the lines of the road report the public sentiment to be almost unanimously in favor of the proposed change of motive power.

H. A. Robinson read and explained the applications of the Metropolitan Company, seven of which were for a change to underground electric motive power, and fifteen others for a change to underground electric, storage battery, and compressed air systems. President Vreeland told how easily the change to underground electric power could be effected on the Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and Lexington Avenue lines. The greater part of the Metropolitan system of 225 miles of road can be operated by underground electricity, but some of it cannot, hence the wish for leave to use the storage battery or compressed air systems. The storage battery, he said, has never been a commercial success, but it will operate anywhere. Compressed air, as far as this country is concerned, is on the same basis.

Ashley W. Cole, President of the commission, asked if there was any opposition to the granting of the applications, and the Rev. Dr. Peters, who said he would be followed by President Low, read to the Commissioners their own comments made on Oct. 15, 1897, in denying an application to reopen the hearing in the Amsterdam Avenue track cases. They are as follows:

It would be in the public interest and commendable now if the two companies involved in this matter should agree to use but one set of tracks. Indeed, common fairness, it seems to us, should lead the public authorities who in the form of corporate organizations have received from their fellow-citizens valuable privileges which others do not possess to conform, in matters of this kind, to the reasonable desire of such citizens. The wishes of the citizens living along and upon Amsterdam Avenue are certainly not unknown, and when, as in this case, they can be complied with without undue hardship to either company, it would be the part of generosity, if not of prudence, to comply therewith.

President Low's Remarks.

President Low, whose manner and attitude were conciliatory, spoke with much earnestness in expressing the desire of property owners along Amsterdam Avenue that the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies should unite in using only two tracks. He said he noticed with pleasure that in applying for permission to change their motive powers the companies had said it was done in the public interest, as this showed that the public interest was a consideration with them. He was also encouraged by the fact that the two companies are here together. They are asking the Board to let them work out plans together, and that shows that they can work together in Amsterdam Avenue as well as elsewhere. Mr. Low asked the board to say to them, "In the city's interests, come together in Tenth Avenue as you come together in your own interests elsewhere."

President Low also asked if that would not be "holding up" these corporations, and President Low said it might look that way if the Commissioners were acting for their own advantage, but that in the public interest they should do just that. Continuing, President Low added:

I am here to ask this commission to accomplish something very much in the public interest. With electric traction on one part of the tracks we now have rapid transit; on two sets of tracks the cars would have to go slow because of the great danger to the public. I believe it would be very dangerous for children and measurably dangerous for adults. We should have Tenth Avenue just like the Bowery, which is utterly destroyed for the purposes of a street.

Albert Kohn, School Inspector of the Twenty-fifth District, said there are now 6,000 children in the schools of the district and soon there will be 14,000, a great portion of whom will be compelled to cross these tracks. He protested against granting any privileges to the companies unless they would agree to use one set of tracks in Amsterdam Avenue. William Van Rensselaer contended that the consents for the extra two tracks were obtained by misrepresentation.

Mr. Page's Reply.

Mr. Page, in reply, said the Eldridge bill would have relieved the situation in which these gentlemen are interested, but through their efforts it was not signed. And if there is now a want of ability or want of desire to do what they want, they have themselves to thank. To accommodate the travel from the northwestern portion of the city the roads must use the four tracks. Mr. Page declared that protestants were asking the commission to do indirectly what the law forbids them to do directly, and said he would pay $10,000 for the opinion of any lawyer of eminence who would say that the commission could act as requested.

President Low said that the Eldridge bill may have involved a solution of this problem that was not apparent on the face of it. He said he had not thought to ask the commission to do anything illegal. He had propounded the view that the commission, a body representing the public, when invited to pass on a great scheme of public improvement, should recognize it as legitimate to bring in as incidental and subordinate a stipulation very much in the public interest.

A young man who said he represented Jefferson M. Levy asked to have the hearing adjourned in order that Mr. Levy might have time to prepare himself to appear before the commission, or that it be adjourned until after consents had been obtained. President Cole said that Mr. Levy need have no fear that the companies would do any construction work without consents and the request was denied.

After some further discussion the Chairman said: "I will say that if there is any way this board can lawfully and without violating its conscience and common sense accomplish the end sought it will do it."

President Low—Then you consider the matter res adjudicata?

Commissioner Cole—Yes, Sir.

North End Railway.

At a session held in the morning the commission heard the application of the North End Street Railway Company for a certificate of approval for presentation to the Municipal Assembly. Mr. Page told of the plant of the King's Bridge Railroad Company, which is owned by the Third Avenue Company. He said the provisions of the charter made the formation of a new company more desirable than if the existing company applied for the franchise direct. The franchise desired is for a railroad up the Boulevard, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and along the King's Bridge Road and Riverdale Avenue to Yonkers. A modern underground electrical equipment is promised, with transfers to connecting lines and through cars over the Forty-second Street and Boulevard Roads and over the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line.

North side property owners spoke of the desirability of increased transit facilities along the thoroughfares mentioned. There was no opposition.

Queens Water Contract Certified.

Controller Coler signed and certified yesterday afternoon the contract approved some time ago by the Board of Public Improvements between the city and the Citizens' Water Supply Company to supply water to the Borough of Queens. He signed the contract only upon advice from the Corporation Counsel's office, and certified to the fact that there is $19,000 available for the payment of water supplied in accordance with the contract, so that the liability of the Commissioner of Water Supply to contract in any manner for water for Queens is limited to the supply that can be purchased with the $19,000.

Aldermanic Baseball.

There is a prospect of a lively game of baseball in the near future, when the teams of the Board of Aldermen and of the Columbian Club of Brooklyn meet. James J. Finley, President of the Outing Committee, on behalf of the club's team, challenged the Aldermen yesterday, and Alderman Muh, who is one of the baseball cranks of the board, immediately started to organize a nine. Alderman Muh says that the challenge will be accepted when the team is made up, and he declared that it was his intention to pitch. Alderman Muh is a heavyweight.

Herman Sulzer in Bronx Board.

The Board of Local Improvement of the Borough of the Bronx held a meeting in the Municipal Building, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon. Herman Sulzer, who is a Councilman from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, and whose district, while being for the most part in Manhattan, extends over in the Bronx, appeared and claimed to be entitled to a seat in the board. His claim was honored.

Building Inspector Appointed.

Superintendent Brady of the Department of Buildings has appointed Christian Uhl a District Inspector. Mr. Uhl is a well-known builder, and a member of the Tammany Hall organization of the Fourteenth Assembly District. He was formerly an Inspector in the Department of Buildings, but resigned when Stevenson Constable was made Superintendent of the department.

The Building Code Commission.

George B. Post, Louis Decoppet Berg, Cyrus W. L. Eidlitz, R. W. Gibson, L. F. J. Wehr, and George Keister have been suggested by the American Institute of Architects to Mayor Van Wyck for members of the Building Code Commission.

AN AGED MUSICIAN'S SUICIDE.

William Koseck Hangs Himself with a String of His Bass Viol, Which Was Pawned.

William Koseck, seventy-eight years old, an old Polish violinist, was found dead yesterday morning in his room on the second floor in the rear of 236 East Third Street. He had hanged himself by the G string of his bass viol.

Tuesday night the mournful strains of Chopin's funeral march were heard coming from Koseck's room. After the last strains of the dirge had died away, the old man was heard to weep, and some children peered through the crevice of the unlatched door, and saw the old man embrace his viol and address it in terms of endearment.

Soon afterward Koseck descended the stairs, bearing the great instrument on his back. There were tears running down the old man's cheeks, and he appeared to shun the people who knew him. Two hours afterward the old musician returned without his bass viol. This was the last seen of him alive by any one. Yesterday, when the body was found, the old man had been dead apparently for some hours.

On a table was a pawnbroker's ticket for the musician's cherished instrument. There were a few crumbs of bread on the table and an empty can that had contained milk. They told the story of poverty and gave the reason for the suicide.

Koseck was at one time considered an excellent bass viol performer. He had been in Theodore Thomas's and Seidl's orchestras, and played at the Metropolitan Opera House and elsewhere. Lately his eyesight failed him, and he became enfeebled. He was discharged from the Ellis Orchestra a few days ago, and was in absolute want.

A DOCTOR CAME JUST IN TIME.

He Damaged His Own Carriage and Shirt to Save a Life.

Oscar A. Pope of 151 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was seriously hurt while returning from a bicycle ride on Wednesday night, and his life was probably saved by the timely arrival of an energetic physician.

At Gate 2 in Prospect Park he was run down by a carriage driven by an unknown person, and one of Pope's thighs was broken. A policeman who was asked to call an ambulance explained that as the cutting down of the appropriation increased the distance covered by one hospital wagon it would probably be too late before an ambulance could get to the scene.

The chance arrival on the scene of Dr. S. E. Brown of 844 Lafayette Avenue, who bound Pope's leg, probably saved the man from bleeding to death. The physician ripped open the seat of his carriage, and, taking some of the excelsior from it, bound the man's leg with a sleeve of his own shirt.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY FOR GAS EXPLOSION.—A verdict for $2,650 damages was recovered by Jacob Bastian in his suit in the Supreme Court, Cattaraugus County, against the Keystone Gas Company for loss of services of the plaintiff's wife, occasioned by personal injuries she received from an explosion of natural gas. The explosion occurred in the kitchen of a house in Olean, of which the plaintiff was a tenant, by reason of the negligence of an employe of the gas company in leaving open or imperfectly closing the gas main, with which the company insisted upon making all connections. No gas was at the time in actual use in the house, and no provision for its use then existed in the kitchen. The company claimed to be relieved from liability for the consequences of the explosion by a clause indorsed on the application made by the tenant to the company, to the effect that the company was not to be "held liable for damages to persons or property resulting from explosion or fire, or for any other damages whatsoever arising or occurring from the use of the gas." The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment below, unanimously holding, in an opinion by Justice Follett, that the words "use of the gas" were properly construed to limit and control all the preceding words in such clause.

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GIFT WITH POWER OF APPOINTMENT.—Mrs. Anna L. Taylor by her will gave her executor all her property "in trust to support and maintain my husband, Thomas B. Taylor, for and during the term of his natural life, and in a comfortable and proper manner. On his death whatever may remain is to go to such charitable or religious purposes as he may direct by will, but it is my wish that one-half should go to the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and one-half to the Old Ladies' Home of Binghamton, N. Y., located at Fairview." The husband died after the will was made, and before his wife. In a suit brought by Marcia A. Decker, as one of the decedent's heirs at law, against the church and others to partition real estate owned by her at the time of her death, a demurrer to the complaint was sustained. That judgment has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, which holds, in an opinion by Justice Merwin, that, there being no exercise of the power of appointment by the husband, the property passed to the church and home mentioned in the will.

SENOR CAPOTE'S ARRIVAL

The Vice President of the Cuban Republic Carries Instructions for Palma.

TELLS OF AN EXCITING TRIP

Shipwrecked Off Maysi Lighthouse, on the Eastern Coast of Cuba, He Eludes a Spanish Officer Who Was Afraid of Insurgents.

Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice President of the Cuban Republic and formerly Judge Advocate General of the Cuban Army, arrived in this city at noon yesterday, after a hazardous trip from the southern coast of Cuba, where the provisional headquarters of the republic's Government is situated at present. He carries instructions for T. Estrada Palma, the Cuban Plenipotentiary to the United States, in relation to the co-operation of this Government with that of the insurgents. His mission, he said, was not a public one, but concerned the future of the insurgents.

"All negotiations with the Washington authorities," he declared, "will be conducted by Mr. Palma, and I am here more to advise him than anything else. He has the entire confidence of my Government. As far as I am concerned, I may not even go to Washington, as I wish to get through here as quickly as possible and return to my headquarters."

He said that there were now about 30,000 fully armed and equipped Cuban soldiers in the field and about 20,000 more who, while illy armed and poorly clothed, were valuable for guerrilla duty. In the eastern department, between Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, there are 12,000 men, under command of Calixto Garcia. Gen. Gomez has only about 5,000 men in Santa Clara, and about 3,500 are in Bayamo.

No Cubans in the Cities.

The larger cities in Cuba, Señor Capote said, were almost deserted by the native Cubans since the order permitting the reconcentrados to depart has been issued. In the City of Puerto Principe alone 10,000 men, women, and children have gone into the country. "I am quite sure," he declared, "that at the last moment, should an American victory be announced, the Cuban natives will be mercilessly slaughtered by the Spanish volunteers, as the occurrences in Manzanillo, Santiago, and Santus Spiriti clearly prove."

The seat of the Cuban Government is now at Sebastopol, in the Province of Puerto Principe, and the members of the Cabinet are fully advised of the situation at all times. On May 8 they received official dispatches from Señor Palma, through Señor Ubergo, who also brought the dispatches from Lieut. Rowan, and, in accordance with the contents of the latter, scouts and sailors were sent to aid the Lieutenant in his mission. Señor Capote spoke in the highest terms of the courage and perseverance of the American envoy.

The Cuban Vice President is a mild-mannered, rather undersized man, of about forty years, and but for his complexion looks little like a Cuban. His blue eyes danced with glee as he recited the story of his trip from Cuba to this city. He speaks no English and the following is a translation of his narrative:

"On the night of May 17 our party, consisting of myself, my secretary, Manuel Despargne, and my Adjutant, Major Alberto Herrera, with a crew of five sailors, put off in a small sailboat, twenty-four feet long by six feet beam, from a point on the southern coast of Cuba. It was pitch dark and the patrol on the coast could see nor hear nothing, as we carried no lights and made little noise. After a hard, rough passage of two days we landed at Falmouth, a little town on the Jamaica coast, and sailed from there to Montego Bay, where we arrived on the 20th. We were quarantined there twenty hours before we were allowed to proceed to Kingston.

Treated Well in Jamaica.

"I was never treated better anywhere than in the Jamaican capital. I did not intend to make myself known, but somehow or other it leaked out and the residents of Jamaica showered invitations upon me, which I could hardly refuse. They are all heartily in sympathy with the Cuban cause and loud in their praises of the American people for their stand with regard to Cuban affairs.

"On the following Wednesday, May 25, I took passage on the steamer Belvidere, bound for Boston. We had rough weather from the start, and by nightfall it was blowing a gale. Shortly after 11 o'clock the ship struck on the rocks near the Maysi Lighthouse. It was pitch dark and raining very hard, and the wreck was unavoidable. The story that the Spaniards had changed the lights at Maysi and thus lured the ship to destruction is not true. The lighthouse was just where it ought to be, but the ship was helpless in the gale. Fortunately, she was wedged in between the rocks and remained above water. Otherwise we would have barely escaped with our lives. However, she began to leak badly and it was impossible to stay aboard. We had just time enough to save our goods and effect a landing on shore.

"We staid ashore all night, under cover of hastily erected shelter tents, and rather impatiently awaited developments in the morning. We knew there was a Spanish garrison somewhere in the neighborhood, but did not know its strength or character. Subsequently we learned that there were fifty regular army soldiers and fifty guerrillas there, under command of Lieut. Ricardo Hernandez. That officer called on us at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Spaniard Fearful.

"He seemed to be in a great hurry and hastily demanded to know who we were and where we were bound for. There were several Venezuelans and Colombians on board and I let them do all the talking. Lieut. Hernandez explained his hasty manner by saying that he was afraid of the insurgents, who abounded in the neighborhood. Every few minutes he would look around furtively, as if momentarily expecting a charge by some hidden enemy. His plight was really ludicrous, and I felt considerably relieved to see that his fear of the insurgents was considerably stronger than my apprehension at being captured. Everybody on board knew me, and, while I was not afraid of being betrayed, still an unguarded word or two might have caused grave consequences. I was especially nervous about three Japanese children, with whom I had romped on board ship and who had grown to know me quite well. Had they called me by name or made some remarks as to my position I might not have been here to-day to tell the story.

"However, I had taken some precautions. The Captain of the Belvidere was very friendly toward me and we had arranged that should there be any danger of my capture, he was to launch one of the small boats at my disposal and thus enable me to make my way to Haiti or back to Kingston. However, the temerity of Lieut. Hernandez made this unnecessary and I escaped his notice completely. The ordeal was very trying, though, and I did not care to remain in the vicinity of the fort at Maysi any longer than absolutely necessary.

"Fortunately, on Friday, May 27, the Norwegian ship King Frode made her appearance and took us aboard. The officers of this boat treated me with the greatest courtesy. The steamship is a freighter and no provision is made for passengers, but the officers gave up their berths to my party and made us quite comfortable. Our trip to Philadelphia was uneventful, but I was very glad indeed to catch sight of the American shore."

Señor Capote will remain in this city only a short time and will return to Cuba as soon as his business here is concluded.

HUDSON BOULEVARD BRANCH.

One Will Be Constructed Connecting Hoboken with the Main Road.

The Hudson County Freeholders yesterday decided to construct another branch of the Hudson Boulevard, to connect Hoboken with the main road. The proposed loop will begin at Park Avenue, Hoboken, and run through Thirteenth Street and up the Heights by a viaduct to the Paterson Plank Road. From there a series of macadamized streets extends to Hague Street and the Boulevard.

The viaduct will begin at Willow Avenue, Hoboken, and will reach the Paterson Plank Road, West Hoboken, by a rise of 4½ feet in 100, giving an elevation of 90 feet at the point of intersection with the plank road. The plans, which were drawn by Assistant Boulevard Engineer Ralph G. Earle, will be submitted to the Freeholders at their meeting next Wednesday.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

including **New Models** particularly adapted to the present mode of dress, in a choice variety of exclusive materials for Spring and Summer Wear

West 23d St.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Perry Belmont Does Not Think One Would be Advisable Under Present Conditions.

Perry Belmont yesterday in discussing the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain proclaiming, in effect, his conviction that Russia intends the conquest or dismemberment of China, that England must resist the effort and may be unable to do it without an "Anglo-Saxon alliance," said the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain is not in the range of practical American politics, inasmuch as neither President McKinley nor Congress has given any intimation of the advocacy of a treaty alliance, offensive and defensive, to that end. When such an intimation appears it will be in order for the Democracy and the country to deal with it decisively.

"If," said Mr. Belmont, "it turns out to be true that the British Government did on more than one occasion refuse the request of any of the European powers to co-operate in restraining our Government from putting such pressure as it saw fit to apply to Spain in regard to Cuba; if the recent conduct of England in the matter of coal and its supply to Spanish ships of war was inspired by a neutrality benevolent toward us, and if England is now willing to adjust all our pending differences with her, from the Atlantic fisheries on the Northeast to the Bering Sea fisheries on the Pacific, then it is easy to appreciate the reason for the good feeling between Washington and London. That is in accordance with the wise warning of Jefferson in his first inaugural address which contained the Democratic creed, 'Honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.' The first five words constitute the keynote, because an offensive and defensive treaty alliance with one or more European nations may be inconsistent with 'honest friendship' for the others, but may also be the breeder of future wars.

"It is not to be lightly assumed that those who at Washington promoted and declared, at the time they did the present war against Spain intend to negotiate a political treaty of alliance against Russia, our steadfast friend ever since the birth of the Nation. That friendship was conspicuously proven in the reply made by Prince Gortshakoff in 1862 to the proposal of the Emperor of the French that the three powers—England, France, and Russia—should cast their influence to obtain an armistice in the war of secession, and that they should proffer a solution of the difficulties then existing. The proposal was indeed much the same as that which President McKinley made to Spain, excepting that he proposed himself as the mediator. What the Jeffersonian injunction requires in Washington, at least from Democrats, is an 'honest friendship' with Russia and each of the six powers composing the European concert, including, of course, England. If we shall be assailed by any of them then the situation would be altered.

"Should the United States in the pending conflict conquer and possess the Philippines, or any other colony of Spain, it is not to be assumed that Russia or any other Government will resist our continued possession if we live up faithfully to Jefferson's injunction. Why should any of them endeavor to wrench from us any of our honorable conquests from Spain? Will President McKinley now, at this early day, seem to confess that our Government requires 'an Anglo-Saxon alliance' or any treaty alliance in order to enable our army and navy to pacify Cuba? He can hardly intend that."

BEES RAID A CANDY SHOP.

Two Neighbors in a Cortlandt Street Building Quarrel About the Pets of One.

The honey bees which J. H. M. Cook keeps on the fourth floor of the building at 62 Cortlandt Street descended upon the candy factory of Mr. Murcotte, two doors away, on Wednesday morning with disastrous results.

Mr. Cook lives on the floor under that occupied by the bees, and his principal occupation is selling hives. He maintains friendly relations with his bees by keeping the trap door locked and barred, and all the cracks sealed with beeswax. Mr. Murcotte and his employes, however, have not been so cautious, not being well acquainted up to Wednesday morning with the aggressiveness of bees.

The windows were open in Mr. Murcotte's place, and the bees caught whiffs of boiling sugar. Instead of going that morning to their customary grazing grounds in Central Park and over in New Jersey, they buzzed through Mr. Murcotte's windows in a great swarm. Mr. Murcotte and all but one of his thirty-five employes capitulated without loss of time. That one who bravely stood his ground was an Italian, and as a reward for his faithfulness he received two stings on the end of his nose.

Mr. Murcotte lost no time in calling upon Mr. Cook. He told the latter that he thought he ought to keep the bees where they belonged. Mr. Cook, however, could not be made to see where his responsibility lay for the affair, and he told Mr. Murcotte to put wire nettings over his windows. The two neighbors have not yet come to a satisfactory understanding.

RAPID TRANSIT MEETING.

The Board Postpones Action on the West Street Franchise.

The meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon resulted in no definite action upon the Manhattan Railway Company's application for the West Street franchise, for which the company submitted a form of contract last week. For the first time in several weeks no communication was received from President George J. Gould of the Manhattan Company, the Extension Committee of that corporation having decided to await the action of the board upon the West Street matter before submitting drafts of contract for other franchises.

The meeting of the board was attended by President Alexander E. Orr and Commissioners Woodbury Langdon, John Claflin, and Charles Stewart Smith.

After a two hours' session Secretary Lewis L. Delafield gave out the following statement of the proceedings of the board:

"The form of contract submitted by the Manhattan Railway Company for the West Street franchise was examined with great care in the light of suggestions made by the counsel and chief engineer. The board concluded informally to accede to certain proposed modifications of the contract and to reject others. Still other questions were left open for more careful consideration. The question of the compensation for the franchise to be exacted by the city was referred to a committee composed of President Orr, the Mayor, and the Controller, with the request that they report to the board."

A Correction.

In the obituary notice of Daniel D. McCarthy, published Wednesday, it was stated that he was the editor of The Dry Goods Economist at the time it suspended publication. This statement was erroneous, as The Economist has at no time suspended publication.

We can fit you out with a finished suit at no more time-expense than you would give just to selecting the cloth at a tailor's; we can send you home satisfied at half the money-expense.

$14 to $36.

Flannel outing suits.

Especially the man with thin shanks is content now that flannel trousers are replacing knickerbockers. Not the old white sort, but light and dark striped grays—the kind that won't show soil.

Trousers, $4.50, $6 and $7.50; coats, $10 and $12.50.

Negligee shirts.

There's not a negligee shirt want, from the well-made $1 kind to the luxurious silk with linen cuffs at $6.50, that we can't supply.

Boys' wash suits.

Ours are made with a care such as wash suits rarely get—we don't want you to be reminded of us by streaky colors, bursting seams and coming-off buttons.

$2.50 to $6.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COL. STONE NOMINATED

He Was Placed on the Republican Ticket in Pennsylvania for Governor.

WANAMAKER HAD WITHDRAWN

Senator Quay's Friends Had the Power of Election and Rallied to Stone—The Party Platform Praises the President's Policy.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 2.—The only semblance of a contest in to-day's Republican State Convention was over the head of the ticket. Col. William A. Stone, member of Congress from Allegheny, the favorite from the start, won on the first ballot, received 198 votes to 162 cast for Congressman Charles W. Stone of Warren. The fight practically closed yesterday when Senator Quay advised his friends that Col. Stone was his choice. The Senator's friends rallied about the Allegheny aspirant, and last night the result of the convention was a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Wanamaker, the distinctly anti-Quay candidate, withdrew from the contest before the balloting began. In a letter to the convention Mr. Wanamaker asked his delegates to vote for Charles W. Stone. This request was made in spite of the fact that Mr. Stone had declined to go into a combination with the anti-Quay forces.

Senator Boies Penrose of Philadelphia was temporary Chairman, and Frank W. Wheaton of Wilkesbarre was the permanent Chairman.

Not much time was lost in making up the ticket after Col. Stone's nomination for Governor. Senators S. J. M. McCarrell of Harrisburg and John Grady of Philadelphia withdrew from the contest for Lieutenant Governor last night, and this left a clear field to their colleague—Senator J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Gobin was nominated by acclamation. Gen. James W. Latta of Philadelphia was renominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs, Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna and Samuel A. Davenport of Erie for Congressmen at Large, Judge William Porter of Philadelphia for Superior Court Judge, a position to which he was appointed a year ago by Gov. Hastings to succeed Edward N. Willard of Scranton, resigned.

The Platform Adopted.

The convention adopted the following platform.

The Republican Party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, ratifies and reaffirms the doctrines enunciated in the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and approved by the people at the last Presidential election.

We declare our emphatic approval of the wise and patriotic course of the President and Congress in the present war. We appreciate the high statesmanship which led the President to resort to every honorable means to avoid the necessity of a war with Spain. The inhuman misrule in the Island of Cuba under Spanish control had become seriously injurious to our important commercial interests, and the suffering, misery, and death occasioned by Spanish cruelty and barbarism had incurred a sentiment of resentment among the American people who cannot help but feel a generous sympathy with people so near our own border. The destruction of the Maine by Spanish agencies, in the opinion of our people, demanded atonement, and our negotiations with Spain clearly developed the fact that one alternative was left to the United States, that Spain would relinquish her authority over the Island, that the freedom of Cuba should be recognized. With these purposes in view we demand a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, and we pledge our earnest support to the President of the United States in whatever measures he may deem necessary.

We rejoice with the people of the Nation upon the brilliant record which the American Navy has made in the present year. The splendid victory of the American fleet under Commodore Dewey at Manila has not been rivaled in the history of naval warfare. It has inspired with such confidence in the bravery, skill, and efficiency of the officers and men of our navy that they confidently look forward to equally brilliant victories in Cuban waters. We demand that the National Government shall, as rapidly as possible, increase, and build up our navy so that we shall be at all times prepared to meet the necessities of our National defense, to protect our merchant marine and our growing foreign commerce, and with the same object in view we demand that the National Government shall provide adequate coast defenses upon our seaboard of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. We congratulate the State upon the promptness with which Pennsylvania filled the quota required by the National Government with trained and efficient volunteer soldiers. Our people will watch the career of the Pennsylvania Volunteers with absolute confidence in their patriotic desire and ability to uphold the honor and the dignity of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania reaffirm their adherence to the doctrine of protection to American industries. Two years ago our mills were closed and our manufacturing, commercial, agricultural, and business interests were prostrated. To-day our mills are opened, labor is given full employment, and a general revival of industrial activity promises renewed prosperity to our State. We reaffirm the declaration made in the last Republican National platform in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. We believe that the present war has demonstrated beyond question the imperative necessity of this canal for purposes of National defense and for the development of our foreign and domestic commerce, and we call on Congress to push this work as speedily as possible.

River and Harbor Work.

We express our gratitude to our Senators and to the Congressmen of this State for their efforts in securing such appropriations from the National Government as will insure the final completion of the improvements upon the Ohio, the Allegheny ond the Monongahela River, so that free slackwater navigation will be secured to the people of that great manufacturing and industrial region, and we demand that the National Government shall continue the appropriation for the improvement of the Delaware River until its channel shall be of sufficient depth and width to receive the largest battleships and biggest vessels of our merchant marine into the Port of Philadelphia.

Recognizing that Western Pennsylvania is destined to become the manufacturing centre of the world, we demand that Congress shall make adequate provision for the construction of a waterway between the slackwater navigation of the Ohio and its tributaries and the great lakes, and we express our cordial approval and pledge our earnest support of the proposed canal connecting the great lakes with the seaboard.

We reaffirm the declaration in the platform of the Republican Party in this State in 1867 in favor of the law restricting immigration of cheap foreign laborers who are unwilling and unqualified to assume the duties of American citizenship, but who enter into competition with our own American working people.

We heartily and cordially indorse the Administration of President McKinley. The people of Pennsylvania appreciate his patriotism and statesmanship and have implicit confidence in his ability to guide the Nation at this time. His judicious and patriotic course in the present war has won for him the admiration and respect of statesmen throughout the world. The purity of his patriotism and wisdom of his statesmanship are such that in the conduct of the present war sectionalism has disappeared, and he receives the earnest support of the American people.

We commend the wise, careful, and efficient administration of the State Government in its various departments, and heartily approve of the fidelity with which our State officials have discharged their duties.

The attendance was the largest since the convention of 1890, when the fight for Governor was between George Wallace Delamater of Meadville and Daniel H. Hastings. The galleries and rear of the stage were crowded with spectators.

MR. WANAMAKER'S LETTER.

Considered Possible He May Purpose to Become an Iendependent Candidate.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 2.—Mr. Wanamaker's letter withdrawing from the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor is as follows:

A. S. L. Shields, Esq.:

Dear Sir: In the event of my name being presented to the Republican State Convention of June 2, 1898, this is to withdraw such nomination, and ask that this letter be placed on record containing my reason therefor.

I accepted the call of the State Convention representing fifty-five counties, held in Philadelphia on the 22d day of February last, requesting me to become a candidate for Governor.

It was perfectly understood that I did not want to be a candidate, and that I would retire whenever it seemed best to do so. At the time of my acceptance one-third of the delegates to the convention had been chosen, and members of the Republican organization had declared their unwillingness to support me if I received the nomination of the convention. Having repeatedly stated my willingness to go forward as a candidate only until the representatives of the bourse conference desired otherwise, I believe I have now performed my duty to my friends. Since the last hour I have unexpectedly received the following letter:

Harrisburg, Penn., June 2, 1898.

The Hon. John Wanamaker:

At a meeting of the representatives of the bourse meeting held this morning, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in view of the means employed by the Republican State organization in the election of delegates in the interest of one candidate and the control of the convention by machine methods, with the obvious result of defeating, rather than registering, the will of the people, we respectfully request you not to permit your name to be voted for by the said convention, and further be it

Resolved, That we request all delegates friendly to you to vote for the Hon. Charles W. Stone.

It is plain, therefore, that I cannot consent to be a candidate before the convention. I may, however, be permitted to thank all my friends throughout the State whose good will I highly value for their earnest and hearty support of my candidacy.

There never has been a moment that I would not have withdrawn if any one of the five men named in my letter to the Bourse meeting, or any other man of such a type of man, had been selected for Governor by any representative body of the Republican leaders. Inasmuch as the Hon. Charles W. Stone was the one who was suggested at the Bourse convention, it is most agreeable to me to now express my satisfaction with the recommendation by the members of the Bourse conference in favor of Charles W. Stone receiving the votes of your convention.

I think it proper and fair to take your time to say briefly that the protest I have felt called upon to make against the political machine has been made within the party, and against its methods and not against individuals, except so far as they represented a system of politics. I have held now in the hope that this convention that the Republican Party was wise enough, honest enough, and strong enough to correct any wrongs and abuses within the party. I still have that hope. There is no need for angry controversy. No one man knows it all, or owns it all. Inspiration seldom carries for twenty years. A man carrying the keys of power by hereditary descent or holding them by cleverness or mental energy must surrender them when the tired people so demand.

To suffer the political machine to sell for cash the Commonwealth's justice or retain squatter sovereignty in the State or National offices is only to kill the political party thus indulged. A mighty revolution has set in within this State. Pennsylvania is no longer docile or unresisting to Republican bossism. Unconditional hostility to all machine methods is the loudest war cry within the Republican ranks throughout the Commonwealth since the days of the civil war. It is not factional, unfriendly, or un-Republican in me with my continuous record as a Republican that cannot be challenged, to speak thus plainly to my fellow-Republicans in this hour of great peril to the party. There are, indeed, many unwilling to follow under a machine flag. The hopes of tens of thousands of Pennsylvania freemen had centred hopefully upon this convention. Should it shut its ears to the plain call of duty, and simply give protection to bosses and their slate, will be found to be a narrow policy threatening party destruction. For the convention to seem to be looking for duty and inventing ways of escape from the people's will may be carried once too far.

Unfairly assessed, heavy taxes, extravagant and wasteful legislation, and long-continued reckless manipulation of State moneys must surely bring a crop of thistles too large for the Republican Party to manage. By the judgment of to-day's convention upon the last legislative record and its machine methods, the people will pass judgment on the candidates after the convention adjourns. It could have, if it pleased, as fine a medal from the people as any Admiral Dewey will deservedly get, if it will sink the fleet of politicians who run the State for political revenue only. There are many who believe that unless it does this and very soon, there will be a great storm to break upon the Republican Party from every corner of the sky. Silcerely yours,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Harrisburg, Penn., June 2, 1898.

Mr., Wanamaker's retirement from the fight came as a startling surprise to his delegates. The withdrawal is interpreted to mean that Mr. Wanamaker has placed himself in position to run as an independent candidate for Governor if he so elects. He has repeatedly, in his speeches, served notice on the convention that if W. A. Stone was nominated he would continue his fight against the Quay organization.

Mr. Wanamaker went to Philadelphia on the late afternoon train. He declined to make any statement, referring inquirers to his letter read to the convention.

More Indictments Against Eastment.

The Kings County Grand Jury will probably present three more indictments to-day or to-morrow against Edward Eastment, charged as City Works Accountant with defrauding the city by means of bogus tax bills. District Attorney Clarke said yesterday that the indictments would probably be those of forgery, false auditing, and falsifying of accounts. The bail, fixed at $5,000, will be raised to $10,000.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A Thousand Silk Waists

For women will be ready at 9 o'clock, at $3.98 each. They came from the workrooms of a large manufacturer last night. Every waist has been made within forty-eight hours and will first get a glimpse of store light this morning. They come in a beautiful range of fancy plaids, and in black and white effects. Expect nothing but the newest and latest ideas in any of them, for this manufacturer would not allow anything to leave his factory without the mark of "Perfect" upon it. The materials used cost this maker from 85c. to $1.10 per yard. Figure up how much it ought to cost to make one of these waists, and then you'll wonder how we can sell them at 3.98

125 Women's Suits at $6.98.

And you'll find just as much cause for wonder in this lot. If you've planned to go away or intend to stay at home this summer, it makes no difference, you're just as much interested in this suit sale at $6.98. And not in many moons have we had such a royal offering to talk about. Every suit is perfect in style, fit and finish. They are made of a grand quality of worsted serge. The coats are made in the popular fly-front walking style, lined with a good quality of satin rhadame; the skirts are correctly shaped, have lapped seams and are percaline lined and velveteen bound. The suits were made to fetch $10, but the times have made manufacturers push hard, and we're just helping the pushing along. We've just got 125 of them, and the price we're going to charge is. . 6.98

We deliver all purchases excepting bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station